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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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What 39 Reported.

I.

Captain James Richmond was ushered into the room in silence, and the door closed after him. It was not the first time by a good many that he had crossed the threshold, but he had not before had any dealing with the present home secretary.

"Captain Richmond?" the secretary queried with a quick scrutiny of the face of his visitor, who returned the look as he inclined his head. "Sit down, sir. I am pleased to meet you. I understand that you were commissioned by my predecessor to inquire into the abuses in connection with the control of Blackenham prison, and that your inquiry was entirely successful. I believe"—with a smile—"that you were sentenced to four years, and were liberated on a ticket-of-leave by order of my predecessor, after eight months' incarceration. Have you since reported yourself to the police, as you are bound to by the conditions of the ticket to do?"

"No," Captain Richmond replied, "I have not reported myself."

"Good," returned the secretary, "that will facilitate matters. I wish you, if you are at liberty, and not disinclined to return to prison life, to enter Shashnal prison, and see if you can get to the root of the mystery there. If you care to take up the matter, and are successful, you will not find this office ungrateful. When will you be ready for arrest?"

"The day after tomorrow, if that will suit."

"Very well. Be in Chandos street between 3 and 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, with a chisel and a few other handy burklar's tools in your pockets. Sergeant Crame will be there to arrest you, as before. I will arrange that you serve your sentence at Shashnal."

"How shall I communicate with you?"

"One of the visiting justices will make a point of seeing you privately whenever he visits Shashnal," the secretary replied. "You will say only as little as necessary to the justice; whatever you tell him I shall know the same day, so that if you will be able to see me with very little delay. Have I made by wishes clear?"

"Perfectly so, sir."

"Is there anything I can do for you?"

"Nothing, unless you can expedite my arrival at Shashnal. I am itching to get there."

"You are interested, eh? Well, I cannot do much to expedite your sentence, but what can be done judiciously shall, I promise you. The preliminaries must, of course, be extremely annoying, I may add," the secretary said, holding out his hand, "if you carry this matter through successfully you may rely upon any influence I may have in the matter of a queen's messengership, for which I see your name has been down some considerable time."

"I'll get to the root of the matter," Captain Richmond muttered, as he walked toward the Strand, "if it has a root" * * *

"Thirty-nine! Do you call that the way to roll your bed?"

"What's the matter with it?"

"No back questions, please!" shouted the warden, "or, as sure as your name's 'Arris I'll dock your grub! Roll that bed, now, or— report! Next time, mind, report!"

He slammed the door to and went down the corridor.

Thirty-nine smiled blandly after him.

"When I get out of this and that man is dismissed—and I'll take good care he is—I'll waylay him and give him one of the soundest hidings he ever had. The question is, when shall I get out of here? Five days of the five years gone, and I don't see anything queer. Still there's a decent balance left for discoveries."

The cell door swung open and another warden looked in.

"Thirty-nine, talking! Won't do, my lad—won't do!"

"Saying my prayers," replied Thirty-nine.

"Say 'em to yourself, my lad!" And the door slammed to again.

Early in the evening of the same day the head warden looked into cell thirty-nine.

"All right?" he inquired genially, as he looked Thirty-nine carefully over.

"Yes, thank you," the convict responded with some surprise.

"Fell yourself as comfortable as at Blackenham? 'Orrid 'ole, Blackenham! Nearly as bad for the officers as the prisoners. Was there four years myself."

Thirty-nine pricked up his ears nervously.

"My name's Williams," the warden continued with increasing affability. "Remember me? No? Well, p'raps not. Can't say I remember you. But we see so many new faces while you don't, so I thought you might remember me. Stop, though. Weren't you in for coining at Blackenham? 'Ousebreakin, eh? Well, well, every man to 'is trade. But I seemed to connect your face with a prisoner we 'ad for coinin' on a large scale—quite a small mint 'e'd been. Sure you never tried your 'and at coinin'? No? Well, well, it must 'ave been my fancy, then. Somebody something like you, I suppose. Night!"

"What did he come for?" Thirty-nine asked himself. "Clearly he had some definite object. I must cultivate my friend Williams.

But Williams did not show himself again for some days, and then adopted an entirely different manner.

II.

Thirty-nine had been in Shasnal prison about three weeks, when the justices paid their usual visit. He had not long to wait for his own call.

A tall, thin, lawyer-like man entered the cell, dismissed Williams with a gesture, and turned to the convict. He drew Thirty-nine to the further end of the cell.

"I am directed by the Home office to carry any communications you have to make," he said, in a whisper. "I have pen and paper, if you want to write. But be prompt."

Thirty-nine took the sheet of note paper and the fountain pen, and wrote a few hurried lines:

"I want a complete list of convictions against prisoners 78 and 24, now here; also any other facts bearing upon the nature of their crimes. Sooner, the better. Convey through chaplain, who is honest."

He dried the note on the slip of blotting paper between the leaves and handed it to the justice.

A moment later he was alone in his cell again.

"It sounds a wild notion, I must admit," he thought, "a very wild notion. Perhaps I am wrong. But it is queer that 24 and 78 are never at labor, and that they alone are never taken near the governor's house. There may be a dozen reasons for it, and it may have no possible connection with Williams' first visit to me, but there is something radically wrong and I see no other peg on which to hang my suspicion than the privileges of these two men and what Williams said to me. He has never given me or anyone in my hearing a civil word or look since."

Thirty-nine had to wait until the next visit from the justices for his answer from the home office, and in the meantime he had discovered little that supported his suspicions. But the letter the justice brought him gave him the utmost satisfaction.

It gave a list of convictions against the two prisoners whom Thirty-nine had inquired about. Starting as a boy, with petty larceny, Seventy-eight had turned to burglary, purse snatching, long-firm frauds and coining.

Twenty-four, a younger man, was the son of the notorious "Jim Crow." His first conviction was for stealing leadpiping from an empty house. He was known to have assisted his father in extensive counterfeit-coining schemes and, upon the death of "Jim Crow" inherited £2000 or £3000, with which he started himself as a bookmaker. He lost his money, and was mobbed for "welshing" at the Liverpol meeting in 18—. Next he was arrested for attempting to pass bad money in Nottingham, where a large quantity of base coin had been circulating for a period which corresponded with the length of time he had been in the town. Later he was sentenced to four years for passing base coins.

"Any message to take back? You had better not keep this paper," said the justice.

"No. Will you return it to the office? I will write a message back."

He took a pencil from his visitor, and wrote:

"Endeavor to trace movements of every coiner who has passed through here—movements since they left. Want my discharge, for time being."

Three days later a warden entered the cell of Thirty-nine and threw down upon the pallet a bundle of clothes. They were those in which Thirty-nine had entered the prison.

"You've got to change an' come to the governor's," he said.

Thirty-nine changed and followed the warden down the corridor, across the central hall, into the governor's office.

The governor sat at his table, and two men in ordinary clothes stood by.

"You're transferred to Portland, Thirty-nine, under an order from the home office," said the governor. "These officers are here to fetch you. If you give me your word not to molest them or attempt to escape you shall not be handcuffed."

"I won't get up to no game, sir, and thank you," Thirty nine replied.

He was struck by the fact that his escort were in plain clothes. But it occurred to him that prisoners were not then conveyed from prison to prison in their convict dress, as had been the rule, and it was therefore only consistent that wardens should not be in their uniform, or the spirit of the reform would be lost.

His custodian ushered him into a fly that was waiting in the prison yard, and, as they took their seats facing him, the elder man smiled, and said quietly:

"I expect you can see through this, sir?"

"I think so," Thirty-nine replied.

"We shall take you to the station, if you've no objection, or the the driver may smell a rat. There is a first-class to London, and two sovereigns I was instructed to hand you for your return expenses."

They alighted at the station and passed through the booking lobby.

"That is your train waiting, sir," said the second officer, "so we'll wish you a respectful good morning. We're not returning till a later train."

"Good morning," replied Captain Richmond, as the train moved out of the station.

Arrived at the metropolitan terminus, ex-Thirty-nine got into a hansom and drove away to his chambers. An hour later, attired in a smart morning suit, he was shaking hands with the home secretary.

"You were in a hurry to get out," the secretary said, with a deprecating smile. "I'm afraid you cannot have discovered much in the time."

"I don't think I could have learnt more had I remained," Richmond responded. "I have drawn some surprising conclusions, and the test must be put from outside. I have only to wait now for the reports concerning the movements of coiners who have passed through Shasnal."

"Here are the records of three cases. I can get others for you, if necesasry. Why you pick upon coiners I don't understand."

"On the other hand, these records," Richmond returned, a slight color mounting to his face, "appear to confirm my suspicions. Does it not strike you as being strange, sir, that each of these men left the country almost immediately upon being released from Shasnal? I note one went to Australia, where he bought a small farm, which he has since successfully cultivated; another went to America, where he quickly ran through a sum of money which was considerable for a man of his position, and then turned his attention to forgery; the last went out to Durban, bought the good will of a small public house, and drank himself to death. In this taste for emigration, which seems to have been inculcated at Shasnal to one convicted for coining, I seem to see a great deal to support my conclusions."

"Which are?" interorgated the secretary.

"That there is a secret mint at Shashnal."

"Preposterous!" the minister ejaculated. "A mint in one of her majesty's prisons? Dear, dear! You must think of something more likely—more possible!"

"Pardon me; but I cannot think of anything more possible to a man in the governor's position, who had the instincts of an enterprising criminal. He has every facility—immunity from raids, unlimited strong cells, which could readily be turned into workshops, a pretty regular succession of skilled coiners, whose assistance could be bought for leniency and a little money to start them on their release from prison, and whose secrecy could be absolutely relied upon."

"Looked at like that, it appears possible; but it is rather risky to base conclusions upon mere possibilities," the secretary replied, with quiet cynicism.

"I don't—at least, not entirely. Warder Williams attempted to discover whether I had done any coining. He was remarkably genial until he learned that I had not, when he became surly almost to brutality. He was remarkably genial to Seventy-eight and Twenty-four, who were the only men in Shashnal who had any coining. These two men were never in the labor yard. Why? They always looked pictures of health. Time after time I saw them enter or leave the entrance of the basement cells, at the side of the governor's house, which were condemned three years ago as unhealthy."

"Ah! we have something tangible in the use of the condemned basement cells," the secretary said thoughtfully. "That matter shall be inquired into at once. The best thing you can do is to send in your report, Captain Richmond, and then we can duly consider the matter."

He rose, blandily, and held out his hand.

Next day Captain Richmond received a check for his services. He tore it up in disgust, and then wished he had not. He was still debating in his mind whether he could ask for another check when he received an official document appointing him a queen's messenger.

For a time he was puzzled to know why he had been appointed. But he was not kept long in the dark, for he was called to the home office, where the secretary graciously apologized for having scouted the coining theory. Two prison commissioners had visited Shashnal to inquire why the basement cells were being used. It was denied that such was the case. The commissioners demanded to look over the basement. No one knew where the keys were. Other obstacles were put in the commissioners' path, but everything was overruled and the basement opened by force.

"Discoveries were made which left no doubt that your conclusion was only too accurately drawn," said the secretary, hovering between confidence and reticence. "The governor resigned before the commissioners left, and the deputy governor was appointed as a stop-gap. The same evening a raid was made upon a pawnbroker's shop in Mile End, kept by Warder Williams' brother, and between £400 and £500 of base coin was found there. Strange to say, the police have been interested in that shop for some time, owing to the frequent complaints of sailors, who largely frequent it, that bad money had there been foisted upon them. The business was an excellent medium for passing the coins. We are inquiring what other methods were also adopted. Considerable changes will be made at Shashnal, but it is undesirable that the matter should become public knowledge," the secretary concluded. "The profits appear to have been very considerable, and the coins are really masterpieces of their kind."

TOO MUCH FOR HIS PHILOSOPHY.

A Parable for Those Who Approach Questions from the Wrong Side.

A Virginian member of congress used many years ago to tell a story which may have been intended as a parable for politicians who approach questions from the wrong side. It is still capable of performing that office, not only for politicians, but for others.

The proprietor of a tanyard built a stand on one of the main streets of a Virginia town for the purpose of selling leather and buying raw hides.

When he had completed the building, he considered for a long time what sort of a sign to put up to attract attention to the new establishment. Finally a happy thought struck him. He bored an augur hole through the door post and stuck a calf's tail into it with the tufted end outside.

After a while he saw a solemn-faced man standing near the door looking at the sign, his eyes in a round, meditative stare behind his spectacles. The tanner watched him a minute, then stepped out and addressed him.

"Good morning, sir!" he said.

"Morning!" said the other, without taking his eyes off the sign.

"Want to buy leather?" asked the tanner.

"No."

"Got any hides to sell?"

"No."

"Are you a farmer?"

"No."

"Merchant?"

"No."

"Lawyer?"

"No."

"Doctor?"

"No."

"What are you then?"

"I'm a philosopher. I've been standing here for an hour trying to figure out how that calf got through that augur hole."—Youth's Companion.

Juvenile Economy.

Mama—Ethel, how often have I told you about leaving your crusts? There may come a day when you'll be glad to get them.

Ethel (demurely)—Yes, mamma; that's what I'm saving them for.—New York News.

VULCANIZED RUBBER.

How Charles Goodyear Made the Original Discovery.

It is a bitterly cold night about the year 1840. Around the cracked, unpolished kitchen stove of one of Boston's humblest homes are huddled a man, his wife and family. The surroundings are of the plainest possible. Of furniture there is scarcely a piece that would bring anything at a pawnshop, but of evidence of squalor and want there is abundance. Part of the two remaining chairs has just been broken up to keep the fire from dying out, and as the flames crackle with renewed life the man picks up from the floor a dark-looking substance and gazes at it with a longing that is pathetic. He holds it up and studies it with many a sigh that cuts the heart of his faithful wife and his loyal children. In changing this substance from one hand to the other it drops upon the hot stove. There is a sudden filling of the room with a pungent, offensive odor before the man, with a startled cry, can snatch the now half scorched substance from the stove. But there is a marked change on the man's face as he examines the burned spots. He feels the substance with a new and intense interest. Is he near the end of years of labor, suffering and disappointment? Thanks to the cold outside it will not take long to decide. The burned substance is hung outside the door. In an hour the cold has not affected it. In two hours it still retains the properties most desired. In the morning no change has taken place. A great discovery is complete. Charles Goodyear has found the process of making vulcanized rubber.

Here, then, was Goodyear, after years of varying hopes and unvarying ill-fortune, in possession of a secret that was destined to place his name in the highest niche of fame. But this knowledge did not bring him immediate fortune—in fact, this he never secured. He had lost the confidence of all who had helped him, and for two years his sufferings surpassed even those of the years of experimenting. At this time he moved to New York, and it was said of him: "If you meet a man who has on an india rubber coat, cap, stock, vest and shoes, with an india rubber purse without a cent in it, that is Goodyear." He had to pawn all his furniture for food, and he pledged an umbrella with Vanderbilt to secure a few ferry tickets to the city. At last enough money was secured to put his invention on the market and Goodyear's process very soon made his manufacture of rubber goods one of the principal industries of the world. But, although others made immense fortunes out of vulcanized rubber, the inventor got little share of it. He went to England and France exhibiting his products. He was awarded the Great Council medal at the Exhibition of all Nations at London in 1851, the Grand medal of Honor to the World's exhibition at Paris in 1885, and was presented with the cross of the Legion of Honor by Napoleon III. Yet with all these honors he died a comparatively poor man at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York July 1, 1860.—Chicago Post.

Novel Piece of Patchwork.

John Billingsley, an inmate of the Soldier's Home, has completed a unique patchwork quilt, upon which he has been working for two years past. The quilt is made entirely of satin and sateen, and is designed to depict the glories of the Union as they appear to an old soldier. There are 984 distinct pieces and 1,132,755 stitches in the article. The spread is a little over five feet square. In the centre is a large star, made up of small diamond-shaped pieces. In this star are set portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and McKinley, photographed upon silk. The star is surrounded by 24 badges of the army corps of the civil war and by 45 national flags, representing each state. Then there are the flags of eight foreign nations with which the United States at some time or other has been engaged in war.

The quilt is bordered with parallel stripes of red, white and blue and edged with a fine gold fringe. The whole is artistically put together and reflects credit upon the workmanship of the maker.

Billingsley was a member of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania when the civil war began, but later entered the service of the regular army.—Washington Post.

Physicians Have Troubles.

As a rule you can never take a woman at her word. A Louisville woman and her husband went on East for recuperation. It was their intention of interviewing a leading physician before they came back in order to get his opinion of the wife's health. She had been far from well, and finally concluded nothing would satisfy her but the verdict of this medical celebrity.

Accordingly husband and wife called by appointment upon this specialist. "Now, doctor," said the woman, "I want your honest opinion. I like candor and don't wish to make the trip here to be told any falsehood about myself."

This sounded very open and courageous, so the expert went to work. He looked at her well, asked questions, made a minute examination of the case and finally inquired, "Did any doctor ever tell you you had so and so?"

"Only one, the horrid brute," was the reply. "I have been to ten or 12, and he was the only one who was so ignorant and rude as to tell me such a thing, and I discharged him at once."

"Discharged him," exclaimed the expert. "Why, madam, he was the only one of the lot who told you the truth."—Louisville Times.

Too Talkative.

Chicago Girl—We are using telephones at the tables in our restaurants.

New York Girl—Yes; you people never seem to realize that it's bad form to talk with the mouth full.—Yonkers Statesman.

The skeleton of an average sized man weighs about 20 pounds; that of a woman of average size about six pounds less.

SENTIMENT IN THE WEST

AS DISCLOSED IN RECENT STATE CONVENTIONS.

Michigan and Minnesota Republicans Deprecate Any Reduction of Tariff Duties Calculated to Injure Any Domestic Interest.

The frantic efforts which have been put forth by the friends of "reciprocity" to make it appear that the State conventions in a number of Western agricultural States "have repudiated the stand taken by the opponents of Cuban reciprocity" only serve to show to what extent men will go in a desperate cause. In only one of the Western States, Nebraska, were resolutions adopted which might be regarded as antagonistic to the stand which the Republican Senators and Representatives took during the recent session of Congress on the Cuban "reciprocity" issue. In Michigan and Minnesota the State conventions endorsed reciprocity according to the McKinley idea of what that policy should be, and denounced any scheme of reciprocity which would injure a domestic industry.

The most remarkable feature of the developments of the past week on this subject was the comments made by the "reciprocity" press upon the resolutions adopted by the Minnesota State convention. Because that convention resolved in favor of the reciprocity policy outlined by President Roosevelt's first annual message to Congress, which message proceeded upon the same lines for the consummation of a policy of reciprocal trade arrangements as had been suggested by President McKinley, the "reciprocity" press proceeded to assert that the policy for reciprocity which was considered in the last session of Congress had been endorsed, and that President Roosevelt had won a tremendous victory over the Senators and Representatives from Minnesota, who had stood out against the proposed twenty per cent. reduction on Cuban commodities entering the ports of the United States. The Administration press was suddenly filled with glad acclaims about a "tremendous victory for reciprocity," and the "direct repudiation of the Senators and Representatives who opposed Cuban reciprocity in the recent session of Congress."

But the facts do not warrant such claims on the part of the supporters of "Cuban reciprocity." The Minnesota State convention, like that of Michigan, did not repudiate the stand taken by the delegation in Congress from that State. On the contrary, the Minnesota convention stood squarely by the Congressional delegation from the State, and spoke emphatically against "reciprocity" that would give the benefits of proposed reductions in duties on Cuban imports to combinations in this country, rather than to the Cuban people, and further denounced any plan of reciprocity which should tend to impair the interests of a domestic industry by subjecting it to unfair competition from Cuban imports.

In other words, the Minnesota and Michigan State conventions, in expressing opinions on the subject of reciprocity, took their stand with the reciprocity policy of William McKinley, and declined to be swerved from that course by pleas for "justice to Cuba."

The Senators and Representatives in the last session of Congress who opposed the Cuban reciprocity bill, so-called, were not opposed to giving adequate relief to Cuba. They were willing that everything should be done to promote the interests of the new Cuban Government, even to the voting of aid to the government and the making of a reciprocity treaty that should be effectively in the interests of the Cuban planters. But they insisted that the policy should be so carried out as to insure the proposed benefits to the Cuban people, and that the plans to be put in operation should not work injury to a domestic industry. They went further and insisted that while the Republican party as represented in the Administration of President Roosevelt and in the Congress of the United States, is standing out against any tinkering with the tariff, no plan should be encouraged for tariff tinkering by piecemeal, such as that of reducing the duties on raw sugar and tobacco from Cuba, without making sure that the proposed reductions in duties did not inure to the benefit of the purchasers of raw sugar and tobacco in the United States rather than to the Cuban producers, and ultimately to the consumers of these articles in the United States.

It is not unlikely that this subject will be heard from throughout the approaching campaign. The Western Senators and Representatives who took a decided stand against the Cuban "reciprocity" policy are certain to bring the whole matter to the attention of their people during the campaign. On the other hand, the friends and supporters of the Cuban bill, the adherents of the Administration in this policy, are confident that the agricultural States of the West will not support their own representatives in the course adopted. It was decided by the Republican leaders, who were interested in promoting the Cuban bill during the session of Congress, to drop the whole matter for the present, and wait an expression of the sentiment of the people, and of the Senators and Representatives, after the fall elections.

The only plan now considered by the leaders is to have the matter of Cuban reciprocity brought forward, either at a special session of the Senate in November, or at the regular session in December, in the form of a treaty with the new republic of Cuba. Of course, this will place the whole question in precisely the same position before Congress that is occupied by the trade treaties with other countries. The question will then be whether a trade treaty with Cuba can stand any better chance of receiving the necessary two-thirds vote of the Senate than do the Kasson trade treaties with France, Argentine and the Caribbean Islands.

Undergraduate (to chum)—"That Miss Slick is the finest conversationalist I ever met. She knows all the track records for three years back."—Chicago News.

The only way some people could take a tumble to themselves would be to walk in their sleep.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Enormous Increase of Output Under the Dingley Tariff Law.

To a large degree our mineral production is indicative of what protection has done for our industrial expansion under the operation of the Dingley law. The coal for our furnaces and for engines in mills, on the railroad and as the basis for all motive power; the iron ore which is the basis of our great iron and steel output; the stone for construction purposes; the copper and silver and gold all show a most wonderful increase during the past five years. In value our mineral production has increased from $622,000,000 in 1896 to over $1,200,000,000 in 1901, or 100 per cent., and the output for 1902 will no doubt show a most substantial increase over last year.

The following table shows the increase in value of a few of our mineral products from 1896 to 1901:

	1896.	1901.
Coal	$196,000,000	$225,000,000
Gold	53,000,000	83,000,000
Iron ore	23,000,000	75,000,000
Silver (com. val.)	40,000,000	36,000,000
Copper	50,000,000	105,000,000
Lead	10,500,000	26,000,000
Zinc	6,500,000	12,000,000
Nickel	4,500,000	8,000,000
Stone	30,000,000	55,000,000
Clay products	63,000,000	85,000,000
Petroleum	58,500,000	84,000,000
Natural gas	13,000,000	20,000,000

In all the above the increase was enormous, except silver, which shows a slight decrease in both quantity and commercial value.

Some of the less important products increased in even greater proportions, such as graphite, from $18,000 to $220,000; feldspar, from $35,000 to $200,000; precious stones, from $97,000 to $200,000; flint, from $24,000 to $196,000; mineral paints, from $530,000 to $950,000; pyrite, from $320,000 to $880,000, and so on through the list. Perhaps the most noteworthy increase is that in the production of iron ore. This is shown again in the pig iron output, which has increased from 6,657,388 tons in 1894 to 15,878,354 tons in 1901, and an estimated output of nearly 18,000,000 tons for the present year.

Our whole mineral production, like that of agriculture, manufacturing and forest products, shows the effect of our increased purchasing power. In shipping, railroading, building and every field of mechanism there is the same increased demand for the products of our mines, which at the present rate of increase will in a year or two exceed a billion and a half in value annually.

Fool Remedies For "Trusts."

As a further illustration of alleged Democratic cuteness, Representative Richardson proposes to reduce the duty on any articles sold for export, by American producers, at lower prices than the same products are sold for at home. All this is in a bill which Mr. Richardson certainly does not expect Congress to act on, but which he intends as the text for certain stump speeches. In substance this is a proposal that, when the American workmen have supplied the American market the mills must shut down until a new home demand arises. The greater part of international commerce consists in the dumpage of surpluses, almost invariably at cut prices. Such prices pay wages, but frequently do not pay profits. Richardson proposes that no American goods shall be sold which do not bring profits to capitalists as well as wages to labor. We should be rather glad to see the Ways and Means Committee report the Richardson bill back, with an amendment that a prohibitory duty should be placed on foreign trust made goods, and on products imported at lower rates than those current in the country of origin. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. A week or two of discussion in Congress on a bill so amended would be very edifying, and help to clear up the muddled Democratic brain. We do not know just how they would determine when either foreign or American goods are sold at cut rates for export. Pass it up to the President, we suspect. That seems to be the fashion. —San Francisco Chronicle.

Wise Words of Caution.

The tariff has too many ramifications and is too far-reaching in its effect to be made the football of purely local judgment. It is true there are not lacking "reformers" who feel that they are inspired with wisdom from above to lead the party through the wilderness, but it is noticeable that the reformers are seldom able to agree among themselves, and that their followers are of uncertain number and allegiance. The few of them who get into a national convention are quickly lost to view in the vast expanse of national interests which tower above mere local environment.—Burlington Hawkeye.

No Obligation.

The United States Government has done much for the Cubans in freeing them from Spanish oppression and assisting them in the establishment of a government of their own. We are willing to render them further assistance, if need be, in so far as we can aid them without harm to the business interests of our own citizens. How far we can go in respect to reciprocal trade relations with them is for Congress, in its wisdom, to determine. It is a grave mistake, however, to assume that we owe them any debt, real or implied. Such obligation as exists is on the other side—a fact which is freely and gratefully recognized by all intelligent Cubans.—Los Angeles Times.

For the Rich Only.

Uncle and Aunt Melcher went to town to buy a new clock. "Now," said the dealer, "here is something very attractive in the way of clocks. When the hour begins, a bird comes out of the top and sings 'Cuckoo!' For instance, I turn this hand to 3 o'clock, and the bird comes out and sings 'Cuckoo!' three times."

"Don't that beat all?" cried Uncle Melcher, enthusiastically. "Mother, let's have one."

"No, no!" said his wife hastily. "That sort of a clock might do for folks that have got lots of time, but it'd take me half the forenoon every day to take care of that bird."—Youth's Companion.

"They had to wait two hours for the bridegroom last night." "Where was he?" "Playing ping-pong at the best man's."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A COLLISION ON THE ELBE

Excursion Steamer Cut in Two and Sunk by a Tug.

SCORES OF PERSONS DROWNED

Couples Were Dancing on the Deck When the Shock of Disaster Overtook Them—The Boiler Exploded, Adding to the Horrors of the Midnight Scene—Many Excursionists Saved.

Hamburg, Germany.—The steamship Primus, of Hamburg, with 185 passengers on board, was cut in two and sunk by the tug Hansa in the Elbe at 12:30 o'clock a. m. So far as is ascertainable between fifty and sixty persons were drowned.

The Primus was an excursion steamyer from Buxtehude (Province of Hanover, Prussia). Among her passengers were the members of the Elbeck Male Choral Society.

At the time of the accident the Primus was crossing the river channel near Blankenese from the southern into the northern fairway. According to witnesses aboard the Hansa the movement was made too precipitately. The Hansa endeavored to push the Primus ashore, but the tug soon grounded and the ships parted. The Primus then sank.

The terrible panic that occurred on the Primus when the Hansa struck her rendered the efforts to save the passengers almost useless. Fortunately the steamer Delphin came up immediately, and succeeded in saving sixty of those on board the sinking steamer, while other boats assisted in the work of rescue. A number of persons were saved by means of boats and ladders from the Hansa.

Some of the survivors furnish graphic descriptions of the awful suddenness of the disaster. According to their story the band was playing and many couples were dancing on deck when the crash of the collision came like a thunderbolt.

The vessel gave a great list, her deck taking such an agle that it was impossible for the passengers to keep their feet. Those below scrambled up the companionways, but most of the persons in the saloon were drowned. Men fought for their own safety regardless of others. In the midst of the confusion the boilers exploded, adding to the horrors of the scene, and many persons are said to have been injured by flying splinters and metal. More of the Primus's passengers would have been saved by the ropes thrown from the Hansa had it not been that before those who seized the ropes could be hauled on board they were pulled off from the lines they had grasped by other persons struggling in the water, and all were drowned in the hideous confusion.

In the morning enormous crowds poured out from Hamburg to the scene of the collision, and the shore was thronged with thousands of friends and relatives of those who had been on board the sunken steamer, who had come in heartrending anxiety to learn the fate of their friends. Many sad scenes were witnessed as the bodies of those lost were washed upon the beach or brought ashore by divers. An attempt will immediately be made to float the vessel, and when this is done it is believed that more bodies will be found.

A large number of the survivors were injured though not seriously.

The disaster has caused deep gloom here. Many children lost both their parents. The Choral Society, which was on board the excursion steamer, consisted mainly of workmen. There were no foreign passengers.

Captain Petersen, of the Primus, swam ashore here and gave himself up to the police. Captain Sachs, of the Hansa, also surrendered.

The Primus was the oldest boat on the Elbe. She was built in England in 1844, and had never before met with an accident.

SHOT DEAD IN A CIRCUS TENT.

Buffalo Audience Witness a Tragedy While Leaving the Show Place.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Lee Bruce, a teamster employed by Forepaugh & Sells Brothers, was shot and killed just as the afternoon crowd was leaving the circus tent. Dennis Bowen, a watchman, is under arrest.

It is said that Bowen intended the shot for J. K. Shumate, superintendent of horses, who had reprimanded him a short time before. Three shots were fired, two of them going close to Shumate and the third striking Bruce in the head, killing him instantly. Bowen narrowly escaped being lynched, but he was finally placed under arrest, but not before he had been terribly beaten and kicked by the angry circus attendants who witnessed the shooting.

Murdered in Row Over Chickens.

Moses Lytton and John Collins, two prominent farmers living on adjoining plantations near Saltville, Va., became involved in a fight because the former had killed some chickens belonging to Collins. Later Collins was driving past Lytton's home and Lytton fired upon him with a double-barreled shotgun and killed him. Before he died Collins drew a revolver and fired five times at Lytton. Lytton is in the county jail.

Dutch Troops Slain in Sumatra.

It is reported from Achin, Island of Sumatra, that the Dutch columns operating there were surprised by the enemy, with the result that Lieutenant Bruyn and eleven soldiers were killed and two officers wounded. The enemy had twenty-four killed.

Proclaimed Sultan of Zanzibar.

Seyid Acel has been proclaimed Sultan of Zanzibar in succession to Hamoud Bin Mahomed Bin Said, deceased. Prime Minister Rogers has been appointed regent till the Sultan shall have attained his majority.

Pursuit of Tracy Given Up.

All organized pursuit of Harry Tracy, the convict refugee in Washington State, has been given up because of the State's refusal to pay the reward offered for the body of Merrill, Tracy's companion.

Burned in His Own Hotel.

August Belo, of Glasco, N. Y., after waking the inmates of his hotel, telling them the building was on fire, rushed into the flames to save some of the articles that were in his safe. He was found burned to death near the safe door, which was open, after the fire had been put out.

Many Nations Recognize Cuba.

Up to date the republic of Cuba has been formally recognized by the United States, Great Britain, France, Spain, Switzerland, Haiti, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Guatemala.

THE VALUE OF THE FARMS

The Census Shows That They Are Worth $20,000,000,000.

A Great Increase in Number and Production—The West Shows the Highest Values—The Gross Income.

Washington, D. C.—According to a report issued by the Census Bureau the farms of the United States June 1, 1900, numbered 5,739,657, and were valued at $16,674,630,247. Of this amount $3,560,198,191, or 21.4 per cent., represents the value of buildings, and $13,114,492,056, or 78.6 per cent., the value of land and improvements. The value of farm implements and machinery was $750,261,550, and of live stock $3,078,050,041, the total value of farm property being $20,514,001,678.

The total value of farm products for 1899 was $4,739,118,752, of which amount $1,718,900,221, or 36.3 per cent., represents the value of animal products, and $3,020,128,531, or 63.7 per cent., the value of crops. The total value of farm products for 1899 exceeds that reported for 1889 by $2,279,011,298, or 92.6 per cent. The gross farm income in 1899 was $3,764,177,706, and the percentage of gross income upon investment was 18.3 per cent.

In 1900 there were nearly four times as many farms as in 1850, and 25.7 per cent more than in 1890. Since 1880 the total acreage has increased more rapidly than the number of farms, so that the average size of farms has increased.

The total value of farm property in the United States in 1900 was more than five times as great as in 1850 and 28.4 per cent. greater than in 1890. Nearly all of this increase is reported from the North Central and South Central divisions. The total value of farm property in the North Atlantic division decreased $19,258,065.

The North Central division leads in the number, acreages and value of farms and in the value of farm products. This division also reports the largest expenditure for labor.

The Western division shows the highest average values per farm or of farm land, live stock and products, but the value of buildings was greater in the North Atlantic and North Central. The average value of products per acre was the highest in the North Atlantic division, reflecting the very intensive cultivation prevailing there.

A comparison by States indicates that the most important States in the agriculture of the country are, beginning at the West, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. Most of these States individually outrank in many respects the entire Western division, while a few of them surpass the South Central division in some respects. Together they contribute 44.7 per cent. of the total value of farm property and 38.9 per cent. of the total value of farm products.

Of these 5,739,657 farms in the United States 4,970,129 or 86.6 per cent. are operated by white farmers and 769,528 or 13.4 per cent. by colored, the average size of farms being over three times as great for white as for colored farmers.

Of the total value of crops in 1899 cereals contributed 49.1 per cent., hay and forage, 16 per cent.; cotton, 12.3 per cent.; vegetables, including potatoes, sweet potatoes and onions, 7.9 per cent.; fruits, 4.4 per cent.; forest products, 3.6 per cent.; tobacco, 1.9 per cent.; sugar, 1.3 per cent., and all other products, 3.5 per cent.

DISPROVES DR. KOCH'S THEORY.

Dr. Garnault Inoculated With Matter From Consumptive Cow.

Paris, France.—Dr. Garnault, who on June 17 inoculated himself with matter taken from a consumptive cow in order to disprove Professor Koch's theory that it is impossible for human beings to catch tuberculosis from cattle, has written to the Temps announcing that the inoculation has produced tuberculosis tumors. He says this proves that man is quite as susceptible to bovine tuberculosis as any other animal.

Dr. Garnault again inoculated himself on July 15 by inserting under the skin of his left arm a fragment of tuberculosis matter from the liver of a diseased cow. The second inoculation was performed because he feared that the tuberculosis of the skin resulting from the first experiment would remain too long superficial.

The second form of inoculation, when performed on a guinea pig, inevitably causes death within eight weeks. This will give an idea of the risks Dr. Garnault is running.

Senator McLaurin Declines Judgeship.

Senator John Lowndes McLaurin, of South Carolina, has declined the appointment to the vacancy in the United States Court of Claim offered him by President Roosevelt. His letter declaring that he cannot accept the place is couched in positive terms, and the decision it embodied was apparently brought about by a newspaper article, which Mr. McLaurin enclosed, which said that he had sold himself for the prospect of getting such an office as the one offered him.

Philadelphia Public Ledger Sold.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger was purchased by Adolph S. Ochs from George W. Childs Drexel and the Drexel estate, and possession was at once given to Mr. Ochs. The purchase includes all the Public Ledger estate. The price paid is not made public, but it is stated on good authority that more than $2,225,000 is involved in the transaction. The policy of the paper remains unchanged.

Indian Dies at Age of 115.

Skeanadore Gokey, an Indian, 115 years old, who said he was a descendant of Powhatan, the Virginia chief of the time of John Smith, died at Bloomer, Wis. He was born in Virginia in 1787.

Murder Over a Woman's Hat.

David Thomas, of Seattle, Wash., wanted to buy his wife an $18 hat. She said it was too expensive. A family quarrel resulted, and Mrs. Thomas's brother killed her husband and himself after fatally wounding her.

Labor World.

Massos, Sweden, has a woman's fire department, 150 strong.

Miners at Fernie, B. C., have again gone on strike. They have been working barely a month since the last strike.

Boston (Mass.) bookbinders have struck for the purpose of accomplishing a uniform scale of wages and apprentice system.

South Wales coal owners have a case against the miners' associations and federations for damages

Soft Harness

You can make your harness as soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using EUREKA Harness Oil. You can lengthen its life—make it last twice as long as it ordinarily would.

EUREKA Harness Oil

Makes a poor looking harness like new. Made of pure, heavy bodied oil, especially prepared to withstand the weather.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes.

Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

A bucket 743 miles deep and 743 miles from side to side would hold every drop of the ocean. The bucket could rest quite firmly on the British Isles. To fill the bucket one would need to work 10,000 steam pumps, each sucking up 1,000 tons of sea.

Mexico has an area of 751,000 square miles or nearly one-fourth that of the United States.

Prudence is common sense well trained in the art of manner, of discrimination and of address.

More than 1,000 kinds of rubber shoes are made in the United States.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

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D. O. NEWBERRY, - - Bus. Manager

WASHINGTON LETTER.

That the United States will have cable cumunication with Hawaii by the first of January, 1903, and with the Philippine Islands, and possibly with Gaum, by two years later is regarded as pratically certain by Government officials in Washington. The sudden death of Mr. John W. Mackkeye caused, for a time, some uncertainty as to the future of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, but the vice president of that company has been in Washington this week and has assured Attorney General Knox that the death of its president would in no way interfere with the execution of the plans of the company. So satisfied is the Attorney General with the representations made by vice president Ward that he will leave to-day or to-morrow for Oyster Bay where he expects to secure the Presidents approval of his intentions to officially sanction the operations of the commercial Cable Company and probably his consent to turn over to that company the cable survey made some time ago by a United States navel vessel.

The guarantees which have been exacted from the Commercial Pacific Cable Company by the Attorney General are the occasion of much satisfaction to the administration as they appear to insure liberal treatment of the government in any way. By their provisions, the company is bound to charge not to exceed 50cts. per word between Honolulu and San Francisco and to reduce that rate to 35cents per word after the cable has been in operation for two years, and to charge not to exceed 81 per word between Manilia and China and the United States and to charge the government for official business but half of these rates. Numerous other guarantees are furnished, all making for just treatment of governmental and commercial patrons. The only objection to the plan of the company lies in its preamble recognition of the claims of a Spanish company which contends that by virture of an ante-bellum grant, it possesses a monoply in the Philippines which will entitle it to charge a royalty on all messages sent there. It is further feared that the Commercial Company intinds to recognize in a similar manner, the monoply granted to a European Company by the Chinease government, which monopoly is regarded as a violation of the treaty rights of the United States.

Considerable entertainment and amusment has been furnished to politicians in Washington by the so-called "harmony dinner," held recently by the democrats at Nantasket. The beauty of the Tilden Club and the Nantasket "harmony dinners", said a prominent republican yesterday, "is the entire absence of harmony which has prevailed on each occasson. Mr. Cleveland has gravely urged a harmony which included the entire climination of Mr. Bryan from the councils of the party and Mr. Bryan assures his fellow democrats that Mr. Cleveland is a traitor to listen to whom is treason. Senator Carmack assures the democrats that the Philippine question is 'the paramount i-sue" and Mr. Shepard confidently states that the tariff issue is "irrevocablo at the front". Mr. Bryan rather cautiously dodge committing himself to any issue and at the same time adroitly leaves open a loop-hole by which to introduce his free silver folly whenever, in his judgment, the people desire a change. Only recently Mr. Vilas has emerged from his obscurity and announced that the old fashioned Cleveland democracy, which has for its cardinal principle, tariff revision, is the brand to conquer with and Senator Teller writhes at any mention of a lowering of the tariff duties while Senator Gorman, who is slated as democratic leader in the next Senate, will staunchly support the Senator from Colorado. In a word, democratic harmony is the same old delusion it was when Mr. Cleveland was defeated and that it was when, after numerous unsuccessful caucuses, the democrats in the Fifty-Seventh Congress were compelled to abandon all idea of a congresional platform on which all could unite.

PLAIN TALK.

Recently Senator Pritchard issued a letter in which he denied the charge brought against him, of conspiring to upset the Amendment on the eve of the coming election. In the course of his denial Mr. Pritchard uses this strong expression, "Any statement to the effect that the leaders of the Republican party of North Carolina have conspired or even consulted with each other as to the policy mentioned by Senator Simmons is absolutely false in every particular." It strikes us this denial is as absolute as Mr. Simmons' charge was specific, and therefore that Mr. Simmons could have afforded to except it. But instead he has issued another letter in which he betrays that he was not sure of his suspicions to begin with, since he says he wants not only a denial of his charges, but a general assurance that the Amendment will not be disturbed. Of cource no man can give this, as it is impossible. He also manifests alarm at the growing spirit of independence in the State, and reiterates his appeal to the race issue. We have regarded Mr. Simmons highly, and we recognize his right to his opinions and his fears; but he should not intimate as he does, that Democrats who venture to differ with him and his fellow managers are in the service of the Republicans. That is the way the party was wrecked once before. A man may be a Democrat without wearing one's collar. And it is fundamental in men—in men—to differ.— Biblical Recorder.

STATE ISSUES THIS YEAR.

Says The Asheville Register:—The Republican State convention which meets at Greensboro August 21st will make a clear declaration of the party's position on all questions of State policy The issues will be definite and clear cut. It is characteristic of the Republican party to make clear platforms and to enact them into laws when put in power. In the meantime it is well to glance at some questions that will divide the suffrages of North Carolina this year.

First and foremost is the election of a successor to Senator Pritchard. This will involve national issues.

On this score we have nothing to fear. In the personnel of our canidate, in his ability and public service, he cannot be duplicated in North Carolina Democracy. He will be an over-match in joint debate of any man the opposition can nominate, and his private character and public record are unassailable.

Strong opposition will be declared against the present revenue act. On Democratic as well as Republican authority it is the worst hodge-podge ever given to the pepole in the shape of a taxation act. From beginning to end it bristles with inequalities and partialities, and fails to provide adequate revenue to meet the current State expenses. There should be a sharp and fierce condemnation of the creation of new offices, many of them wholly useless, and the filling of them with the men who voted their establishment. Never before was any party in this State guilty of such gross excesses of this character.

But above all other purely State issues is that of the disfranchisement of white men for non-payment of poll taxes by May first of election years, and for illitteracy. The first effect of this unpardonable blunder are just dawning upon the people, and thousands who voted for it are loudest in denunciation of it now, that they see its hardships. It is unjust, unnecessary, indefensible, and in its operations will be a calamity upon the State.

For Popovers.

The value of a recipe lies partly in its being accurately set down and followed. Harper's Magazine has the following directions for making a breakfast delicacy called popovers, as they were imparted by the Chinese servant to a lady visiting in the family.

"You takee him one egg," said the master of the kitchen, "one lit' cup milk. You fixee him one cup flou' on sieve, take pinch salt—you not put him in lump. You move him egg lit' bit slow; you put him milk in, all time move. You makee him flou' go in, not move fast, so have no spots. Makee but'led-pan all same wa'm, not too hot. Putlee him in oven. Now you mind you business. No likee woman run look at him all time. Him done all same time biscuit."

Clerical Sore Throat Explained.

Deacon Scrimp—Humph! Think you have got to have a vacation, eh?

Struggling Pastor—Yes, the doctor says I must go off until this cough is cured.

Deacon Scrimp—Well, I'd like to know why preachers are always getting bad coughs.

Struggling Pastor—Well, you see, we have to visit around a good deal, and we are always asked to hold a little service before leaving, and I think our throats become affected from breathing the dust that flies from the family Bibles.—New York Weekly.

Ingenious.

"I can't help admiring the ingenuity of the landlady at our house."

"In what way?"

"At breakfast time she burns a grain or two of coffee on the kitchen stove, so as to fill the dining room with the odor, and then gives us chicory to drink."

George Gould's Ready Wit.

I heard a story about George Gould which goes to show that the possession of great wealth doesn't necessarily preclude the possession of a passing ready wit. It was several or even more years ago, while the elder Gould was still alive, that a woman I know met George Gould at a dinner. He was presented to her quite casually, and she did not catch his name. Conversation turned on operations in Wall street, and the woman I am speaking of launched out into a perfect torrent of ladylike abuse of Jay Gould. Everybody tried to stop her, but she perceived nothing except that people were looking at the young man. Turning to him, she asked:

"Do you know Jay Gould?"

"Well, yes," he said; "I've had some business dealings with him."—Washington Post.

Steam and Battleship.

A whole fleet in the days of Nelson could be built and fitted out at little more than the cost of a single ironclad. The coal expended on a single cruise would pay for the refitting of his whole battle line, while the immense shells required to make any impression on the modern armor plate cost more than his whole armament. But the modern line of battle ship could neither be built, armed nor fought without the use of steam, and its evolution may be said to have commenced with the first application of the steam engine to navigation. —London Standard.

TO REPUBLICAN SUBSCRIBERS.

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Your time is limited and so is ours. A few words will do the job. We want you to help us push this thing.

The country is galloping full tilt right into another campaign—a campaign which promises to be the hottest one on record—and we need to be well organized and well drilled in order to successfully combat the democrats.

Now boys, one of the safest and surest ways to advance the interests of the Republican party is to get a double-geared shuffle on yourself and help us to scatter CAROLINIANS all over the district.

Just think of getting a paper like this every week for one dollar a year! A republican who is too penurious to pay that much for this paper, one year is a pretty good democrat.

We want to ask you to read this copy to all your republican neighbors and ask them to subscribe with you. We offer THE CAROLINIAN at seventy-five cents a year in clubs of four or more, cash subscriptions. Now don't you honestly think that's a bargain? Suppose you run out and tell the boys about this.

After you get all the subs you can, then send us the names and addresses of all the other good republicans you know and let us send them sample copies. We would be glad to have the address of every live, hustling republican in the district.

Now don't forget what we have told you. We expect to hear from you in a few days with a "rousin" big list of subscribers, and if you love your home and your country as well as you ought to we certainly will not be disappointed.

We do not offer you the whole world in a gold frame with a ribbon to hang it up by, but we do offer to preach you some mighty straight republican gospel if you'll only send us a little of your surplus cash to buy paper and ink with.

If A Man Lie To You,

And say some other salve, ointment, lotion, oil or alleged healer is as good as Bucklen's Arnica Salve, tell tell him thirty years of marvelous cures of Piles, Burns, Boils, Corns, Felons, Ulcers, Cuts, Scalds, Bruises and Skin Eruptions prove it's the best and cheapest. 25c at all Druggists and South Mills Drug Co.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Best Prescription for Malaria Chills and feaver is a bottle of Groves Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form: No Cure, No Pay. Price, 25c.

"Have to charge you half a dollar for that job," said the barber, looking at the mass that lay on the floor.

"Half a dollar!" he gasped. "Don't I get anything for the hair?"—Youth's Companion

To Cure A Cold In One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure E. W. Grove's signature on each box: 25.

The curiosity of others enables some men to make a good living.—Chicago News.

Stop the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Brommo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No. Cure, No Pay Price, 25 cents.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Other Way.

He—Bertha, I am going to ask you a question, a question which will have a lasting effect upon my life as you answer it. Bertha, dear, will you be a sister to me?

She—Charley, I can't do that, but I will be your wife.—Boston Transcript.

You Know What You Are Taking

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No. Cure, No Pay. 50c

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late Elizabeth Pool I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to her estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the san e to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Administrator.

July 21, 1902.

F. H. Ziegler,

Succesor to John H. Ziegler.

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Looked Like Economy.

Uncle Hiram (just back from the big city)—I don't think that nephew of our'n is got as much money as he makes out he has.

Aunt Emily—Why, I thought you said he had such a nice home in the city.

Uncle Hiram—But I didn't tell ye nothin about him havin both them little girls o' his'n playin on the same planner at once. I tell ye he's a-gettin hard up.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Need More Help.

Often the over taxed organs of digestion cry out for help by Dyspepsia's pains, Nausea, Dizziness Headaches, liver complaints, bowel disorders. Such troubles call for prompt use of Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are gentle, thorough and guaranteed to cure 25c at all Druggists and South Mills Drug Co.

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Our stock is always fresh. Corned Hams, Shoulders and Pork always on hand during cold weather.

We deal in every article kept in a first-class retail Grocery.

Call and examine our stock

Free deliver of goods to any part of the city.

Phone 58. E City, N. C

FULMER & WHITEHURST

(Successors to Fulmer & Co.,)

Have increased their assortment of the choicest Fruits, Confections, cakes, Breakfast Bacon, Heinz's Mince-meat Preserves and Apple-butter, New Raisins and Turkish layer Figs; Largest assortment of Canned Meats, Salmon and Sardines, Imported Olive Oil, Extra quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots and White Cherries, Extra fine Sugar Corn, French Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, Rhubarb and Succotash; also, neat variety of Cereal and Health Foods, Oatmeal, Wheatflakes and Breakfast Foods.

We will appreciate a share of your trade. Our prices are right and we can please you.

Telephone 17.

CHEERED THE CENSOR.

How a Gallant Irish Regiment Took an After Battle Scolding.

The leading regiment of our column was the Fifty-third, commanded that day by Major Payn, afterward General Sir William Payn, K. C. B., a very fine regiment, who, being mostly Irishmen, were eager to meet their enemy. Meanwhile I received orders to cross the river by a ford and get round the enemy's right flank, and I had gone for this purpose and was crossing about a quarter of a mile lower down, when suddenly I heard loud cheering and a heavy musketry fire, and then I saw our troops gallantly advancing across the bridge to the assault.

It turned out to be the Fifty-third, who, tired of the delay under fire and, it was whispered, hearing that Sir Colin had sent for his pet highlanders to take the bridge, took their bits between their teeth and without any further orders determined to rush the bridge themselves, which they accordingly did, and with great success. The enemy, once forced out of their position, showed but a poor, desultory fight and, as at Cawnpur, fell an easy prey to the cavalry, who, having crossed, some by the bridge and others, including myself, by the ford, fell on them and pursued them with such success that we captured every gun they had.

The Fifty-third were well pleased with themselves and the result of the fight they had so suddenly initiated, but we heard that Sir Colin was greatly annoyed with them and after the action rated them soundly for their insubordination. But little did these wild Irishmen care. They had had their fight, and a real good one, so far as they were concerned, and as Sir Colin concluded his speech of rebuke they gave him three cheers, and giving three cheers more for General Mansfield, Sir Colin's chief of staff, who had formerly commanded their regiment, they quite upset the chief's equanimity, but at the same time cleared away his wrath.—"Old Memories."

Iron In the Sixteenth Century.

The cost of the railings around St. Paul's cathedral (claimed by several Sussex parishes, but really made at Lamberhurst, a parish partly in Kent) is recorded in the account books of the manufactory as having been £11,202 0s. 6d. The total weight was 200 tons. The amount of employment given may be conjectured from the statement of Richard Woodman, one of the Marian martyrs burned at Lewes in 1557, that he had set a hundred persons to work for the year together.—London Spectator.

Don't Fail To Try This.

Whenever an honest trial is given to Electric Bitters for any trouble it is recommended for a permanent cure will surely be effected. It never fails to tone the stomach, regulate the kidneys and bowels, stimulate the liver, invigorate the nerves and purify the blood. It's a wonderful tonic for run down systems. Electric bitters positively cures Kidney and Liver Troubles, Stomach Disorders, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and expels Malaria. Satisfaction guaranteed by all Druggists and South Mills Drug Co.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of the late Ephraim Mann, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. May 12th 1902

R. I. Hassel, Administrator
I. M. Meekins, Attorney.

Best Work — — Best Marble.

C. B. MASON. MARBLE CO.

Are in a position to sell you Monuments Tombs etc. as low as any reliable Marble Co. under the sun. Get your Estimates from any reliable dealer submit same to us, we will give you as low, if possible lower prices.

NO CHEAP JOHN WORK TURNED OUT.

No agent employed gives the customer all the benefit. Place no order until you see our Mr. Mason or send in order direct. When in E. City be sure and get the right place. Don't be deceived.

C. B. MASON,

Marble Co.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE HEAD

Of the State's Educational System.

Academic Department;

Law

Medicine,

Pharmacy

One hundred and eight scholarships. Free tuition to teachers and to ministers' sons. Loans for the needy.

563 Students

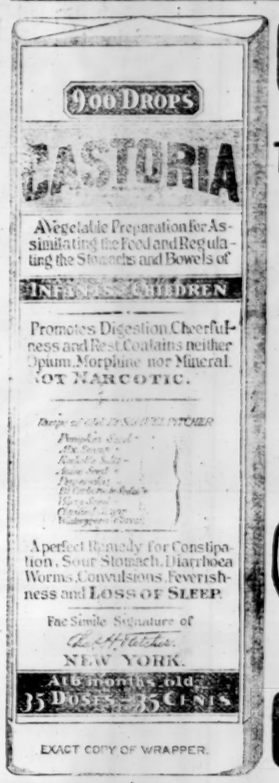
54 Instructors

New Dormitories, Water Works, Central Heating System.

Fall term begins September 8, 1902. Address,

F P Venable, President,

Chapel Hill, N. C.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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest Contains neither Opium Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
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NEW YORK.
35 DOSES 35 CENTS

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

WILL YOU RIDE! IF SO COME TO US FOR A **BUGGY**

Every piece of material that goes into our vehicles is the very best. We have reputation for fine work, and we give patrons the worth of their money.

Elizabeth City Buggy Company

THE NORTH CAROLINA

STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

Literary
Classical
Scientific
Commercial
Industrial
Pedagogical
Musical

Session opens September 18th. Expenses $100 to $140 for non-residents of the State $160. Faculty 33 members. Practice and Observation School connected with the College. Correspondence invited from those desiring competent teachers and stenographers. To secure board in the dormitories all free-tuition applications should be made before July 15th. For catalogue and other information address

PRESIDENT CHARLES D. McIVER, GREENSBORO, N. C.

W. M. Baxter Ice and Cold Storage Company.

WE ARE MAKING AND SELLING

THE PUREST ICE IN THE CITY.

Our prices are alike to every customer taking like quantities, and we do not intend to be undersold.

The public knows that we have the capacity and the equipment to furnish more ICE than can be used in this territory.

We do not claim to own you but respectfully solicit your patronage.

W. M. Baxter Ice and Cold Storage Company.

It Costs You 2c to Get Our Prices

And it Might Save You 2 Dollars.

CAROLINIAN PUB. COMPANY.

The Proper Fitting

of EYE GLASSES and SPECTACLES is no experiment with me. You can get just what you need at a very moderate cost.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Hathaway,

OPTICIAN.

Poindexter St.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor: T. B. Wilson; Aldermen: M. N. Sawyer, Dr A. L. Pendleton, W. M. Baxter, J. B. Culpepper, J. B. Fearing, Fred Davis and Louis Anderson. Clerk and Tax Collector, R. B. Whitehurst Treasurer, J. B. Perebee; Chief of Police, W. C. Dawson, A. C. Bell Assistant, J. C. Scarborough and Wilson Brothers Police; Attorney, F. W. McMullan; Street Commissioner, J. F. Weeks; Fire Commissioners, Jas. Richardson; Health Officer, Dr John B. Griggs; Harbor Master, J. Modlin.

Collector of Customs—W. C. Brooks, Sr.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden—Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist: D. H. Tuttle pastor; Baptist, C. W. Duke, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, Rector; Presbyterian, J. Spencer Smith pastor.

Methodist Episcopal on Pearl street: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. T. S. Davis, pastor.

Church of Christ, M. Pittman pastor, services in Court House, every Sunday morning and night.

COLORED—Methodist, W. L. Clayton, pastor Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch M W B, Norman, pastor; St. Philip, W. J. Heritage pastor; St. Stephen, W. Arterbridge pastor; Antioch, Presbyterian, S. P. Smith, pastor

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Thomas E. Palmer, George D. Sherlock and W. J. F. Spence; Standard keeper, R. B. White. J. F. Newbold, keeper of Alms House. Sheriff, Nathan G. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harney Jennings; Register of Deeds, J. C. Spence; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S. L. Sheep; Board of Education: J. C. Commander, Charles Reid and E. V. Davenport; Coroner, Dr Isaiah Fearing; County Physician, Dr A. T. Aydlett, Surveyor, J. F. Perry.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.
Atlantic Christian Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.
Select School, J. N. Tillett, Principal.
State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

Back Again

Having recovered from a recent attack of typhoid fever I resume my duties as manager of the Albemarle Steam Laundry and am prepared to do the very best of work. Your patronage solicited.

L. E. Skinner, Prop.

PHONE 125.

BRICK!

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled Address F. G. Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N. C.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect May 26th, 1902

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday]		2:40, p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " "	"	4:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City		9:25, a. m
Arrive at Norfolk	" "	11:00, a. m

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)		11:36, a. m
Arrive at Edenton "	"	12:30, p. m
Arrive Belhaven "	"	5:20, p. m.
Leave Eliz City [daily except Sunday]		5:45 p. m
Arrive Edenton		6:40 p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Schedule in effect February 17, 1902.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday) 7.30 a. m. and 1.30 p. m. for Plymouth connects With Washington and Plymouth R. R. for Washington, N. C., and with steamer for Windsor.

Steamer leaves Edenton 12.45 for Jamesville and Williamston. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12.45, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Monday and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Daily line between Elizabeth City and New Berne, N. C.—South bound—Leave Elizabeth City—Steamer Neuse, 6.00 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Steamer Ocracoke, 5 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Both the above steamers stop at Roanoke Island and Oriental each way connects with A. and N. C. for Goldsboro and [illegible], for Wilmington.

Steamers leave Belhaven daily except Sunday at 7.00 p. m. for Washington, N. C. Tuesday Thursday and Saturday 5 a. m. for Lorch Creek Aurora and etc. at 8.00 a. m. Monday and Friday for Swan Quarter and Ocracoke.

For [illegible] information apply to W. B. Keyes, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the [illegible] of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co., Norfolk, Va.

H. C. HUDGINS,
Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r Agt

Littleton High School,

LITTLETON, N. C.

Fall term begins August 25, 1902. A high grade school for young men and boys located at a health resort. 15 minutes walk to Panacea Springs, 5 minutes walk to Shaws' Healing Spring. For further information communicate with the principal.

Saves a Woman's Life

To have given up would have meant death for Mrs. Lois Cragg, of Dorchester, Mass. For years she had endured untold misery from a severe lung trouble and obstinate cough. "Often", she writes, "I could scarcely breathe and sometimes could not speak. All doctors and remedies failed till I used Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was completely cured." Sufferers from Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung Trouble need this grand remedy, for it never disappoints. Cure is guaranteed by All Druggists and South Mills Drug Co. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, July 31, 1902.

LOCAL GLEANINGS

Mr J. D. Fulmer is in Philadelphia on a business trip.

Notice change of add of the Albemarle Steam Laundry.

Mr. J. M. Sitterson, of Williamston, paid us a call this week.

Mrs. W. M. Furgerson left Monday for Washington, D. C.

The families of Messrs. J. T. McCabe and F. M. Grice are at Nags Head.

Mr. E. P. Davenport left Wednesday for Greenville to spend his vacation.

Mrs. J. W Sharber returned from New Bern Tuesday, accompanied by Miss Emma Markham

The First Baptist Sunday school will run an excursion to Virginia Beach August 20th, over the Norfolk and Southern Road.

Miss Virgilia Banks gave a reception at her home on Burgess street Wednesday evening in honor of her guest, Miss Schulett.

All the interior and outside wood work of the store of Fulmer & Whitehurst on the conor of Poindexter and Main Streets has been treated to a new coat of paint.

Dr. Eugene Grissom, for many years at the head of the Insane Asylum at Raleigh, shot himself through the brain in Washington City last Sunday morning.

The "faith and finance" party that was given by Mrs. W. W. Mann at her residence on Burgess street last Tuesday night was a success both socially and financially.

An "at home" given Tuesday evening by Miss Clara Weeks on Main street, in honor of her visiting friends, Misses Fannie and Janie Moore, of Deep Creek, Va., was a very enjoyable occasion.

Miss Dolly Freeman, of Moyock, who has been here on a visit to Miss Adilade Savills, left today for her home accompanied by Miss Savills, who after spending a few days at Moyock, will go on to Norfolk on a visit.

The Sunday school of the First Methodist church as decided to run an excursion to Virginia Beach Aug. 8th. The members of the school will be carried free of charge, while outsiders will only have to pay the usual excursion rates.

The citizens of Camden county gave a very enjoyable picnicon Wednesday at Morrisett's wharf, Shiloh, and invited Hon. Wiley H. Grandy, of this city to be orator of the day. He discussed the public issues and interested the great concourse of people very much who gathered there.

In regards to the public building, it has been decided that the secretary of the treasury be petitioned not to proceed with the building upon the site owned by the government until after the next session of Congress and that Congressman Small be requested to use his best endeavors to get an appropriation for the purchase of a suitable lot for building the same and to get a sufficient amount to obtain a square on Main street between Road and Water Sts, and that if such cannot be done, then after March, the government is to proceed to erect the building upon the site now owned.

John D. Rockefeller says that he is unable to guess within fifteen million dollars of what he is worth. Without much calculating we can guess accurately within fifteen cents as to the value of the assets in this printshop. Of course we do not include the good-will and usefulness. They ars worth more than all Rockefeller's estate, but we can't borrow enough money on them to pay the printers Saturday night.—Rhankaite Roaster.

Judge Henry McGinn who was recently elected State Senator in Portland, Ore., tells this story: Two days after the last election, when the returns showed a very close race between McGinn and Dr Harry Lane, two Irishmen met. One asked the other:

"How is it, Mike, that in so many votes it should be nick an' nick atween Hinnery an' Dock Lane?"

"Well, I'll tell ye," was the answer, "They're booth very onpopiller min an' if ye knowed wan, y'd be certain to vote fur th' other an' booth av thim are dead well known

Took Miss David on Week's Trial.

Several weeks ago Frank Newton, a young farmer living near Fulton Ky., advestised in eastern papers for a wife. The ad." was answered by a a score or more, but from among them he selected Miss Beatrice David, of Montreal, Canada.

Letters were exchanged, a few days afterwards Miss David arrived there and Newton agreed to take her on a week's trial. The trial was terminated the couple goming before Judge Roberts and being married. After the ceremony the Judge says she gave him $5,000.

The Candidate.

Soon the candidates from township constable up, will be going around with that campaign smile, shaking hands and kissing the motly faced babies, telling them what pretty darlings they are, and so much like their mothers. They will drop in to offer the business man a good cigar and they will chat with the farmers about the stock, crops, and improved methods of farming. Every tiller of the soil will be made to believe that he is just the best farmer in the county and the shop keeper will be patted upon the back and congratulated on the neat and tidy appearance of his place of his place of business. Oh, these candidates are great people. We love to have them around, they make us feel so grand and tall and strong, and every editor learns what a splendid paper he is getting out. "In fact says the candidate, "your paper is the best paper that comes into our home. The old lady says it's her morning tonic, while the children cry for it."

Yes, we are truly glad its a campaign year, for now we may expect calls from some of our dear friends who have not remembered us since the last campaign.—Roanoke News.

A Vote of Thanks.

We the members of the Elizabeth City Fire Co No 1, wish to thank Mr. J. B. Blades for his Contribution of $10,00 to us in appreciation of the service rendered at the recent fire at the Electric Light Plant. Our friends have been exceedingly liberal in making contribution and we feel very much encuraged in our work, and hope to be able to render service in the furture that will be more worthy of reward.

Very Truly Yours
Elizabeth City Fire Co No1.
T. C. Bland Sec.

Lee and Lincoln.

We have for some time been of the opinion that Lee and Lincoln were the noblest figures of out Civil War history—Lee the wearless soldier, without fear and without reproach, as pure as he was brave, "the very greatest of all the captains that the English speaking peoples have brought forth," as President Roosevelt says; Lincoln, the poor boy who broke his birth's invidious bar and struggled upward till he became the pillar of a nation's hope, "with malice toward none but with charity for all" striving on with his great work, which which would doubtless have ended with much less harshness toward the South had he lived to complete it.

We believe that the entire country, North and South, is coming steadily to this estimate of these men. We are reminded of the matter now by the fact that one of the most striking incidents of the recent Athens Conference for Education in the South was the prolonged aplause from Northerners and Southerners which greeted Dr Hamilton W. Mabie's declaration that he hoped to see the day when the North would put statues of Lee and Jackson besides those of Lincoln and Grant and the bronze figure of Abraham Lincoln ("the man who had the hard task of ruling a divided people, but who loved the South") would be seen in the cities of the old Confederacy.

The Elizabeth City cotton mill will start up in full blast again in a very short while.

MISTAKES TO AVOID.

An English paper gives what it terms "thirteen mistakes of life:"

It is a great mistake to set up our own standard of right and wrong and judge people accordingly.

To measure the enjoyment of others by our own.

To expect uniformity of opinion in this world.

To look for judgment and experience in youth.

To endeavor to meld all dispositions alike.

To look for perfection in our own actions.

To worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied.

Not to yield in immaterial matters.

Not to alleviate all that needs alleviation as far as lies in our power.

Not to make allowances for the infirmities of others.

To consider everything impossible that we cannot perform.

To believe only what our finite minds can grasp.

To expect to be able to understand everything.

The Evolution of Warships.

A man need not be a scholar to be an inventor. One of the most successful aeronauts of old times who had made a study of aerial currents and the management of balloons once delivered an address in which he referred to "the anaconda" as "the largest bird that ever flew," and he also remarked that "the mental faculties of a man's mind is so constructed as to bring things down to a pin's point." He also referred to the currents of air as stretchums, meaning strata, and yet he was one of the foremost balloonists of his time.

Joke Is a Needle's Point.

Some 50 years ago a firm in San Francisco sent to a Chinese house in Canton the smallest and finest kind of needle as a sample of our skill in delicate handicraft. It was returned to them with a hole through the point, which could only be seen with a microscope.—Stereoscopic Photograph.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

HOTTEST PLACE ON EARTH.

It is Bahrein, on the Southwestern Coast of Persia.

The hottest region on the earth's surface is on the southwestern coast of Persia, on the border of the Persian gulf. For 40 consecutive days in the months of July and August the mercury has been known to stand above 100 degrees in the shade night and day and to run up as high as 130 degrees in the middle of the afternoon.

At Bahrein, in the center of the most torrid belt, as though it were nature's intention to make the place as unbearable as possible, water from wells is something unknown. Great shafts have been sunk to a depth of 100, 200, 300 and even 500 feet, but always with the same result—no water. This serious drawback notwithstanding, a comparatively numerous population contrives to live there, thanks to copious springs which burst forth from the bottom of the gulf more than a mile from the shore.

The water from these springs is obtained in a most curious and novel manner. "Machadores" (divers), whose sole occupation is that of furnishing the people of Bahrein with the life giving fluid, repair to that portion of the gulf where the springs are situated and bring away with them hundreds of bags full of the water each day. The water of the gulf where the springs burst forth is nearly 200 feet deep, but these machadores manage to fill their goatskin sacks by diving to the bottom and holding the mouths of the bags over the fountain jets—this, too, without allowing the salt water of the gulf to mix with it.

The source of these submarine fountains is thought to be in the hills of Osmond 400 and 500 miles away. Being situated at the bottom of the gulf, it is a mystery how they were ever discovered, but the fact remains that they have been known since the dawn of history.

ANIMAL LIFE.

The army worm is essentially a grass eating insect, though it often feeds upon other plants, and is said to prefer oats to corn.

The malaptecurus, a fish only eight inches long, can develop a shock of 200 volts of electricity in the two-thousandth part of a second.

Several pairs of pigeons which a scientist has observed in Paris have raised their young in nests made entirely of hairpins collected on the paths of the Luxembourg.

The largest nest in the world is built by the mound bird, a sort of Australian fowl. It makes mounds sometimes 150 feet in circumference, in which it buries its eggs five feet deep.

The heaviest bird that flies is the great bustard. In size it exceeds the Norwegian blackcock. The old males weigh about 35 pounds, but when food is plentiful the young males may weigh 40 pounds. Great bustards were formerly as plentiful in western Europe as partridges. Now they are rarely found.

St. Christopher.

The belief was that any one who looked at a representation of St. Christopher was safe for that day from an evil death. The saint was always portrayed of colossal size and is so painted at the entrance of most Spanish cathedrals that all may see him. None of the many carved figures of this saint approaches in size one which was removed from Notre Dame at Paris in 1785.

It was said that St. Christopher's original occupation was to carry people across a stream, and the legend is that once a child presented himself to be conveyed over. At first his weight was what might be expected from his infant years, but presently it began to increase and so went on till the ferryman was like to sink under his burden. The child then said: "Wonder not, my friend. I am Jesus, and you have the weight of the sins of the whole world on your back." Hence St. Christopher is represented carrying the infant Saviour across a river with the globe in his hand.

St. Christopher has an interesting place in the history of typography in consequence of a wood engraving of his figure, supposed to be of date about 1423, being the earliest known example of that art.

HUSTLING FOR BUSINESS.

More or Less of It Done In New York Lawyers' Offices.

"Get a move on! That's the great modern motto," said a New York lawyer who has been practicing in the local courts for the last 25 years.

"When I was admitted to the bar," he went on, "there was a great idea of the dignity of the profession. A lawyer would about as soon have paraded Broadway carrying a sandwich sign calling attention to his legal ability as he would have thought of hustling in any other way for business. The thing to do was to rent an office and sit in it until somebody came and dug you out of the dust and spider webs and asked you to take a case.

"The march of progress has changed all that. Every law firm in this city hustles for business. I don't mean that the big men of the firm chase around after clients. Of course they don't. But the firm does a lot of shrewd planning ahead. It schemes in a particular fashion of its own to widen its sphere of usefulness—to itself.

"Of late years one of the expedients adopted has been the taking into the firm of young college graduates who can give a reasonable guarantee that they will bring business. College men know of this custom, and many of them shape their life at the university accordingly. They are after friends. They want to be popular. They want to be able to 'swing' as much of the future legal business of their fellow graduates as they can.

"A chap who can bring business of that sort is taken in on a good salary even when he is the veriest tyro at law. He's expected, of course, to do what real work he can and to study hard. But the salary is for the pull he can exert over his fellows."—New York Sun.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."

GOLD DUST will take every particle of dust and dirt from your floors and woodwork—makes them as clean as a whistle, neat as a pin. Nothing so good for washing clothes and dishes.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. New York. Boston. St. Louis. Makers of OVAL FAIRY SOAP.

Mexican Mustang Liniment will readily overcome Loss of Hair, Diseased Hoofs and Scratches in horses mules and cattle. Farmers try it.

A toad under a harrow

suffers no more than the faithful horse that is tortured with Spavins, Swinney, Harness Sores, Sprains, etc. Most horse owners know this and apply the kind of sympathy that heals, known far and wide as

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Never fails—not even in the most aggravated cases. Cures caked udder in cows quicker than any known remedy. Hardly a disease peculiar to muscle, skin or joints that cannot be cured by it.

Mexican Mustang Liniment is the best remedy on the market for Wind Galls, Sprains and Skin Lumps. It keeps horses and mules in condition.

Toilet Preparations.

Take good care of your money—don't let it get away unless you are sure you are getting its worth in return. These are not "Special Prices for a short time only," but

REGULAR GUARANTEED PRICES

Cuticuca Soap	22c cake	
Packer's Tar Soap	19c "	
Pear's Scented Glycerine Soap	16⅔c "	
Pear's Unscented Glycerine Soap	11⅓c "	
Colgate's Vioris Soap	15c "	42c box
Colgate's Honey Soap	12c "	30c "
Colgates Cold Cream Soap	10c "	25c "
Colgates White Clematis soap	7c "	19c "
Colgate's Bay Rum Soap	7c "	19c "
Colgate's Stroke Oar Soap	5c "	13c "
Genuine Buttermilk Soap	19c box	
"High Art toilet Soap"	20c "	
Colgate's Tooth Powder	18c "	
Colgate's Talcum Powder	17c "	
Mennen's Talcum Powder	17c "	
Extract of Witch Hazel	9c bottle	
Blue Seal Vaseline	5c "	
Lavender Smelling Salts	24c "	
Johann Maria Farina Cologne, long green bottles	39c "	
J. B. Williams Shaving Soap	7c cake	

The Fair

THE BIG DEPARTMENT STORE.

YOU SAVE MONEY

By using only the best material in your building ventures. Our Flooring, Ceiling, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Siding, and in fact, all building materials are of the

A No. 1 ORDER.

We have a reputation to sustain and cannot afford to sell anything but the best. All communications receive prompt attention. Fish and Produce Boxes a specialty.

KRAMER BROS. & CO.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Phillips, Ward & Rountree,

Wholesale Groceries and Commissions.

We buy, sell, or exchange any thing you want to sell or buy.

Write us for information

Norfolk, Virginia,

Spoons and Forks in "1847 ROGERS BROS." are Made to Match

these fancy pieces, and can be supplied at any time. If you wish table silver, including Carving Sets and all sizes of Knives, Forks and Spoons in one pattern, purchase the "1847 Rogers Bros." ware—"Silver Plate that Wears." Start with a few pieces, add others at your convenience, and you will be surprised how easily and quickly your table will be supplied with all the necessary articles in the best grade of silver plate made.

LOUIS SELIG,

LEADING JEWELER,

Corner Main and Water Sts.,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

IN THIS OLD WORLD OF OURS

It is a pretty good rule to follow the leadership of critical, discriminating people, and if you keep an eye open will see this is the place where they come, for they know we serve the best and purest of everything in Cold Drinks.

Ice Cream and Ices

This is also attested by the fact that we hold our customers and are constantly adding others to our list.

STANDARD - PHARMACY.

POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL.)

A POINTER

We are doing the grocery business of this city? We are at the present time enjoying the best grocery trade we've had for years. There must be a reason for it. Nowhere in the district will you find a more complete Grocery store. We have made a specialty of the

GROCERY

business for years. Each succeeding season finds us in better shape to please you in this line of merchandise. We are branching out—growing better and better all the time.

W. J. WOODLEY,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THAT NEW SUIT

You are thinking of getting—if it's on the fashion plate—is here ready to wear the moment you put it on.

You'll admire yourself and feel as though others admired you—and they will, too. It don't take such an awful lot of money to dress well when you know where to trade.

You may have a dozen Tailors

dancing at your command, but none of them can design for you prettier garments than these Summer Suits we are now showing. Everything a man wears is here; every late style or whim of fashion is here in clothing.

MOSES WEISEL.

18, 20, 22 and 24 Main St.

HEYWOOD BABY

Carriages and Go-Carts

Are the Ones That give satisfaction
They embody all the improvements:—

Nutless Axles,
Patent Wheel Locks,
Dust Proof Hubs,
Rubber Hub Tips,
All Metal Gear,
Enamel Finish.

Beautiful Upholsteries and Parasols

Go Carts have large bodies and the best Adjustment ever Made.

If You are interested in the best come in and examine them.

Prices to Suit Every Purse.

P. W. Melick.

BRETONS ARE UNDER ARMS

Say They Are Ready to Die to Save the Church Schools.

WOMEN APPEAL TO MME. LOUBET

Despite the Intense Excitement the French President Signs the Decree Authorizing the Use of Force—School at Floudaniel Converted Into a Fortress—Women Sentinels at Landerneau.

Paris, France.—Reminiscent of the old stormy days was the scene which was enacted at the Elysee Palace. A large delegation of women, including the wives of several members of the Chamber of Deputies, assembled to endeavor personally to implore Mme. Loubet to appeal to her husband, the President, to stop the school prosecutions.

Mme. Loubet sent out word to them by General Dubois, head of the President's military household, that it was impossible for her to receive a deputation upon a subject which was solely within the scope of the Executive. The wife of Deputy Reille made a violent protest.

"Tell Mme. Loubet," she cried, "that the blood of women will flow if measures are not taken to stop this ill treatment of the Sisters. We will address a letter to the wife of the President in which we will declare war upon the oppressors. The Christian women of France have decided not to suffer in silence."

A serious situation prevails in the intensely Catholic country around Brest on account of the closing of the unauthorized schools. The countryside has taken up arms and is determined to resist any attempt at the forcible execution of the orders of the Premier.

An incident at Saint-Meen, eighteen miles from Brest, shows the spirit of the peasantry. Two newspaper men of Brest drove there in an automobile to investigate the situation at the Sisters' school. Immediately after they had entered the Commune a boy sounded a bugle, and crowds of peasants swarmed from the fields, armed with pitchforks and iron-bound sticks, shouting "Long live the Sisters!" "Long live liberty!"

One of the reporters was dragged from the automobile and the peasants beat him with their pitchforks and sticks. The newspaper man explained in the Breton dialect that he had only come in search of information, but the crowd refused to listen to him, and the reporter had to keep them at bay with a revolver. He succeeded in regaining the automobile and drove off at full speed, followed by a shower of stones.

A school at Ploudaniel, in the same neighborhood, has been converted into a fortress, barricades have been erected and the inhabitants have formed a cordon about the surrounding area. The Lady Superior said:

"You see our barricades. They must shoot us before we will yield. There will be bloodshed if any one attempts to enter."

Placards have been posted in the townships urging resistance to the police.

The population of Landerneau, which is twelve miles from Brest, has formed relays to guard the school, and peasant women sit on benches opposite the gate knitting while awaiting the coming of the gendarmes. They are greatly excited and declare they prefer to be shot rather than abandon the Sisters. The Lady Superior of the Landerneau Convent said:

"Like true Bretons, we will only yield to force. The women and other people who are guarding the school night and day have given us a courageous example."

Count Albert de Mun, the Clerical leader in the Chamber of Deputies, is stumping the country, denouncing the action of the Government and urging resistance.

A Cabinet council at the Elysee Palace examined the questions brought up by the application of the Law of Associations. President Loubet signed a decree submitted by the Premier, M. Combes, ordering the forcible closure of the twenty-six Congregationist schools in Paris and in the Department of the Seine which have refused to disperse voluntarily. Decrees closing forcibly similar schools in other departments will be signed so soon as the Prefects' reports are received.

NEW DEMAND ON THE SULTAN.

American Government Wants Miss Stone's Abductors Captured.

Constantinople, Turkey.—The case of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary released some months ago from captivity by Bulgarian brigands, has been revived by Minister Leishmann, who has sent a note to the Porte demanding what steps have been taken looking to the arrest of the brigands since the missionary was given her freedom. Twfic Pasha replied to the note as follows:

"As I had the honor to say many times, while Miss Stone was kidnaped in Turkish territory, the brigands were from Eastern Roumania and the negotiations for her release occurred in Bulgaria. Consequently, the Turkish Government is unable to take measures against people outside of Turkish jurisdiction."

Fifth Death in Family in One Year.

Anthony Armer, a prominent Saratoga County, N. Y., farmer and the fifth to die in his family within a year, dropped dead from heart disease, aged sixty-eight years.

Two Negroes Lynched.

Two unknown negroes were lynched at Womelsdorf, W. Va., and their mutilated bodies left on the common, the trouble growing out of the killing of the Chief of Police some time ago by negroes.

Body Found in a Sack.

The body found in a sack near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, N. Y., was identified as that of Joseph Cantania, a grocer, and Vincent Trica, with whom he had quarreled over a debt of $14. was arrested.

The National Game.

George Smith now leads the National League in stolen cushions.

The Pirates have been beaten twice in succession only four times this season.

Joe Cummings, of the Baltimore News, says that McGraw is worth $75,000.

Bid McPhee has resigned the Cincinnati management, Bancroft succeeding him.

The Cincinnati Club has secured Lee Tannehill, the Louisville short stop, for next season.

Umpire Tom Connolly says that President Johnson treats his umpires like men, and depends wholly upon their judgment.

The attendance at the Boston American grounds up to date is ahead of last season. Jimmie Collins is a great drawing card.

First baseman Carey, of Washington, is making a wonderful fielding record. In 501 chances Carey made but four errors, an average of .993.

It is reported that the American League is already out gunning for new players for 1903, and has offered fat terms to some of the National's new stars.

MANY SOLDIER SUICIDES

Ten Officers and Seventy-two Men Self-Slain in the Philippines.

Homesickness Ascribed as the Cause—4135 Soldiers Died in Three Years—1005 Succumbed to Battle Wounds.

Washington, D. C.—According to the official reports of the Adjutant-General's office, ten officers and seventy-two enlisted men of the United States Army committed suicide in the Philippines, which is two per cent. of the whole number of deaths in the Army there between February 14, 1899, and April 14, 1902.

Major James Parker, of the Adjutant-General's office has made the necrological report from the Battle of Manila down to the end of the insurrection, officially fixed at April 14 last. The total number of deaths during that period from all causes was: Officers, 139; enlisted men, 4016; total, 4155. Of that number 2553 died from disease and 1005 died from wounds or were killed in battle. Following are the statistics of the report:

Transported to the Philippines up to July 16 last, 4135 officers and 123,803 men.

Killed or died of wounds, 69 officers and 936 men.

Deaths from disease, 47 officers and 2535 enlisted men.

Deaths from accidents, 6 officers and 125 enlisted men.

Drowned 6 officers and 257 enlisted men.

Suicide, 10 officers and 72 enlisted men.

Murdered, 1 officers and 91 enlisted men.

Total deaths, 139 officers and 4016 enlisted men.

Wounded, 190 officers and 2707 enlisted men; a total of 2897.

Killed and wounded and deaths other than by disease, 282 officers and 4188 enlisted men; total, 4470.

Major Parker makes the percentage of killed and wounded to the strength of the Army 9.7.

"In almost no case," says the report of Major Parker, "did American troops surrender, retreat or leave their dead and wounded to the enemy."

The large number of suicides may only be accounted for by the fact that nostalgia, or homesickness, prevailed largely among the men in the Philippines. Many were driven insane by this terrible disease, and were sent home to be treated in the National Asylum in Washington. Undoubtedly nearly all who committed suicide were insane from this cause.

TRACY WELL AND RESTED.

Noted Outlaw Plentifully Supplied With Arms and Ammunition.

Tacoma, Wash.—Harry Tracy, the outlaw, appeared in Miller's logging camp, four miles from Kansaskat, and ate dinner.

HARRY TRACY.

(The murderous outlaw who has created a reign of terror in sections of Oregon and Washington.)

Tracy was not wounded, and looked fresh and rested. He was wearing a derby hat, but he had a slouch hat in his pocket. He still had his rifle and two revolvers and a good supply of ammunition.

MINE LEADERS JAILED.

Declared in Contempt of Court in West Virginia—"Mother" Jones Goes Free.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—Judge Jackson read his decision declaring "Mother" Jones, seven other organizers of the United Mine Workers and four Hungarians guilty of contempt of Court by disregarding his injunction of June 19 against holding a meeting or creating a demonstration at or near Kinnikinnick mine, of the Clarksburg Fuel Company, or near the residence of miners at work there. The miners agree that this is the most effective blow that could be struck against the men's cause in their attempt to get out the 12,000 miners in the Fairmont coal fields.

The following were sentenced: Thomas Haggerty, ninety days in jail; William Morgan, Bernard Rice, Peter Wilson, William Blakely, George Bacon, Thomas Iashkavish, sixty days each.

Judge Jackson suspended judgment in the case of "Mother" Jones." He stated that she had been found guilty of contempt, but as she was posing as a martyr he would not send her to jail nor allow her to force her way into jail. He said he would hold conviction over her, and if she again violates the injunction, he will sentence her heavily.

A Pacific Island in Dispute.

Japan formally notified the State Department that she has sent a warship to establish ownership of Marcus Island, which Captain Andrew Rosehill claims to have taken possession of for the United States in 1889. Captain Rosehill has been notified not to resist the Japanese.

The Corn and Oats Crop.

The corn crop is making splendid progress, but high prices for the old grain restrict legitimate business. The oats yield promises to be large.

Killed Wife and Two Others.

James Reeves has surrendered to the police, explaining that it was he who killed his wife at Atoka, Ind. Ter., also her mother, Mrs. Grant, and John Knuckles. Reeves said that with his wife he had lived a happy life until the appearance of Knuckles, two months ago. His motive for the crime was jealousy.

A Signal Corps Invention.

The Signal Corps, it is said, have invented a magnetic device by which a warship can be detected fifty miles off.

Nebraska Crops Worth $125,000,000.

County Clerk Harry Miller has returned to Omaha, Neb., from an investigation of the crop conditions in Nebraska. He said: "I have been in the grain business twenty years. Nebraska will be richer this year than ever, if the conditions are only fair from now on. Farmers in the State will sell $125,000,000 worth of grain after their own needs for feeding are satisfied."

Spider's Bite Caused Death.

Mrs. Susie Dalton died in Pittsylvania County, Va., from the bite of a spider

THE LATIMER MURDER CASE

Coroner's Jury Says Victim Was Shot by an Unknown Person.

BURGLAR THEORY UNSHAKEN

Sensational Testimony of an Unlicensed Private Detective Discredited — Jury Thinks That an Ante-Mortem Statement Should Have Been Taken — District Attorney Approves the Finding.

New York City.—The Coroner's Jury in the case of Albert C. Latimer, who was shot by a burglar in his house, 318 Hancock street, Brooklyn, on the morning of July 2, returned a verdict in which the efforts to make a sensational mystery of the case were ignored and the plain fact found that Mr. Latimer came to his death from a pistol shot wound in the chest inflicted by some person unknown. Following a very strong suggestion made by Coroner Williams in his charge, the Jury expressed the belief that an ante-mortem statement from Mr. Latimer should have been obtained. This is the exact text of the verdict as rendered:

"We, the Jury, find that the said Albert C. Latimer came to his death on the ninth day of July at St. Mary's Hospital by shock and internal hemorrhage and pneumonia, following a penetrating pistol shot wound of the chest inflicted by some person unknown to the Jury.

"We also believe that an ante-mortem statement should have been obtained, but the nature of the evidence makes it impossible to determine who was at fault."

William H. Tuthill, whose name has been frequently mentioned by witnesses during the examination, broke into tears when the verdict was announced. He was grasped by the hand by G. Byron Latimer, who said consolingly, "I'm sorry for you, old man."

The last session of the inquest was the most sensational. Harry J. Parker, who claims to have been employed by Latimer to make a study of W. H. Tuthill's attentions to Mrs. Latimer, was the principal witness, and testified to the frequency of Tuthill's visits, and to the suspicions which his reports of them aroused in Latimer's mind. Parker admitted that he had not received a detective's license, and his testimony was discredited.

Police Captain Buchanan, Chief Detective Reynolds, of the Brooklyn Central Office, and Detective Sergeant Harrington said after the inquest that the police would continue to investigate.

After hearing the verdict of the Jury, District Attorney Clarke declared that it was just what he expected.

"Mrs. Latimer's story of the burglar," he said, "was the only substantial testimony given at the inquest as to the identity of the man who shot her husband, and, of course, such testimony must prevail in the jurors' minds.

"I will not take the case before the Grand Jury. So far as the present proceeding is concerned, I am through with the case. It remains a police case, or, rather, I should say, it reverts to the police. It is now entirely in their hands.

"In the confused mass of testimony taken before the Coroner's Jury there was not one single piece of evidence which I would consider competent to place before a Grand Jury except the testimony of Mrs. Latimer.

"The 'burglar theory' has not in any way been eliminated by the inquest. It is now, as it was at first, the only substantial theory. The testimony of Mrs. Latimer supports it, and her testimony has not been shaken. I think the verdict is the only one that could have been reached after a fair consideration of the evidence."

PURSUED BY AN OFFICE.

Noah Coffman Unable to Get Rid of Bunker Hill, Ind., Marshalship.

Logansport, Ind. — "Noah Coffman, against his will, is still the Marshal of Bunker Hill," is the refrain that naughty little boys din in the ears of a man who has been peace officer there for twenty years, never made an arrest, and cannot resign.

Bunker Hill is eighteen miles from Logansport. When Coffman was a young man he was elected to the office. There was no salary, but the glory was sufficient in those days for him. For ten years he has been trying to get the Town Board to fix a salary for him without success. He has been re-elected every two years, and a few days ago turned in his badge of office for the thirteenth time, declaring he would not serve longer.

The Town Board returned it to him, with the statement that he had been elected to serve and it could not release him.

FILIPINOS MURDER TEACHERS.

The Bodies of Four, Slain in Cebu, Have Been Recovered.

Washington, D. C.—The War Department received the following cablegram from Acting-Governor Wright, of the Philippines:

"John E. Wells, No. 209 Montgomery avenue, Providence, R. I., and his cousin, Louis A. Thomas, same address; Ernest Heger, No. 1412 Vine street, Cincinnati, O.; Clyde A. France, Berea, O., school teachers, who have been missing in Cebu, murdered by Ladrones, and their bodies recovered.

"The leader of the murderers has been killed; eight others captured by the constabulary."

Philippine Robbers Escape.

The two ladrone leaders in Cavite Province, P. I., with about twenty of their followers, pierced the cordon of constabulary and escaped, after fourteen ladrones had been killed and fifteen captured.

Murderous Deeds of Insane Mother.

Mrs. Ellen Turley shot and killed her four-year-old child, attempted to kill two other children, and killed herself at Depoy, Ky., while temporarily insane from long illness. Her husband had gone to get medicine.

Chief of Police Murdered.

Chief of Police F. H. Wilmoth, of Elkins, W. Va., was murdered at Womelsdorf. Wilmoth was in the act of arresting two negroes, when a third man shot him from ambush. This is the third murder of an Elkins Chief of Police within a year, the other two victims being Robert Lilly and Page Marstellar.

Killed His Son-in-Law.

David Miller, of Osceola, Pa., while intoxicated, abused his wife and then shot and killed his son-in-law, Robert Roach, who had interfered.

Passports For Loyal Filipinos.

In consequence of the act passed by the last Congress passports will hereafter be issued to loyal Filipinos, Porto Ricans, etc., under rules prescribed by the President, and they will enjoy the same protection that citizens of the United States now enjoy in their travels.

The Demand For Shoes.

Demand for boots and shoes is unevenly distributed among the factories, but the latter are generally fully employed, and the prospects for increased business are steadily improving.

ARMY'S WORK IN PEACE.

A Bulletin on Educational Conditions Issued by Secretary Root.

Schools Are to Be Opened For Officers to Perfect Themselves in Military Science and Skill.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Root, before leaving Washington, issued the following:

"With the reduction of the Philippine force and the withdrawal from Cuba, the army is called upon to resume its most important work in time of peace—the work of perfecting itself in military science and skill, and of promotion of the preparation of the United States against future warfare. I wish to call attention to the conditions which now require especial effort and zeal on your part in the performance of this duty.

"Since the declaration of war with Spain in April, 1898, there have been appointed in the line of the army 1542 lieutenants, in addition to 276 appointed from the Military Academy. Of these, 616 were appointed from officers of volunteers under the act of February 2, 1901; 414 were appointed from the enlisted men of the regular and volunteer armies, and 512 were appointed from civil life.

"The abandonment of the military schools for commissioned officers which followed the employment of the entire army in active military operations has left these 1542 new lieutenants substantially without any means of acquiring a systematic military education. While many of the former officers of volunteers have acquired the most valuable experience by active service in the field, yet it is of great importance to them, as well as to the untrained appointees from civil life and from the ranks, that they shall have an opportunity for broad and thorough training, both practical and theoretical, under the competent masters in the art of war whom our army is able to supply.

"Congress has now, with wise liberality, made provision for the reopening of the army schools, has given its sanction to the general system of military education embodied in the general order of November 27 last, including the enlargement and development of the Fort Leavenworth school into a General Service and Staff College, the establishment of the War College at Washington, with suitable buildings, and the rebuilding of the Engineer School, and has made ample appropriations for these purposes.

"Every effort will be made by the War College Board, which has general supervision and charge of the whole system, to bring its advantages to the new officers of the army as speedily as possible, and to organize officers' schools at all the considerable posts without delay. I ask for hearty and effective co-operation with them on the part of every officer of the army. There are 1452 graduates of the Military Academy now holding commissions. They especially have an opportunity to demonstrate their loyalty to the principles of that institution by helping to diffuse throughout the service the benefits which have come to them from their four years of hard study.

"The newly appointed officers should realize that there is much to be learned and that the way to qualify themselves for the high and independent command for which they should all hope is by constant intellectual exercise and by systematic study of the reasons of military action and the materials and conditions and difficulties with which military commanders have to deal.

"Careful attention to the instruction of the newly appointed officers is enjoined upon all regimental, troop, battery and company commanders. They should be impressed with the importance of the faithful performance of every duty, however unimportant it may appear to them, and with their responsibility for such conduct and bearing in all their relations as shall do honor to the service."

THOUSANDS SAW HANGING.

Citizens Organized to Prevent a Rescue in a Mississippi Town.

New Orleans, La.—Ashley Cooke and Thomas Lauderdale, white men, charged with the murder of Engineer Wray, were hanged at Greenville, Washington County, Miss., despite the most extraordinary pressure ever brought to bear to prevent a hanging.

As it had been freely reported that the friends and relatives of the men would not allow them to be hanged, and as Greenville was crowded with visitors in consequence of the hanging, Sheriff Hunt called the citizens together in mass meeting and asked their assistance to preserve and enforce the law. Several hundred citizens volunteered and four companies were ordered organized and stood ready to suppress any violence or attempt to rescue the prisoners.

At 11 o'clock the men were brought into the corridor of the jail, where farewells were said. They were then taken to the scaffold, and in view of thousands of people both were hanged. Lauderdale remained firm and quiet throughout, but Cooke raved like a madman, cursing everything and everybody.

Propagated 30,000,000 Lobsters.

Since May 1 the vessels of the United States Fish Commission have gathered on the coast of Maine 3200 seed lobsters, which have yielded 45,000,000 eggs. Of these eggs, 30,000,000 have been hatched out at Gloucester, Mass., and many thousands of the "fry" returned to Maine waters.

Major Glenn's Punishment.

The court-martial which tried Major Edwin F. Glenn, Fifth Infantry, on charges of administering the water cure to natives of the Philippines or permitting it to be done, found him guilty and sentenced him to one month's suspension of duty and fined him $50.

Rejected, Man Commits Suicide.

While riding with his sweetheart, Frederick Morrison, of Salem, O., put a bullet through his brain because she refused to marry him.

Minor Mention.

Texas has a permanent school fund amounting to nearly $8,000,000.

The number of lepers in the Philippine Islands is estimated at about 12,000.

Owing to the prevalence of rats and mice in the Yukon region cats bring $25 apiece.

Three thousand Mormon missionaries secured 20,000 converts to that faith during the last year.

The French Government has decided to install the wireless telegraph on all submarines in its navy.

Dogs are being trained for ambulance service in the Prussian Army.

American breeders and trainers now practically control the royal stable and stock farms of Russia.

Bayreuth is trying to raise a fund to maintain its opera after the copyright of Parsifal expires.

The population of Belgium is 6,693,000. There is an excess of about 40,000 in the female population over the male.

The Manchurian Railway Administration is constructing at Charbin a hotel which will cost over 2,000,000 rubles.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¼c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra	—	@	21½
Firsts	20½	@	21¼
Seconds	19	@	20
State dairy tubs, extra	20	@	20½
Imitation creamery	18¾	@	19
Factory, fancy	17¾	@	18
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	9¾
Small	—	@	10
Part skims, good to prime	6½	@	7½
Full skims	2½	@	3
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	22
State and Penn.	—	@	22
Western—Choice	—	@	20½
Southern—Choice	15½	@	17½
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	2 25
Medium, choice	1 95	@	1 97½
Pea, choice	1 95	@	1 97½
Red kidney, choice	2 35	@	2 37½
White kidney, choice	—	@	2 00
Yellow eye, choice	—	@	2 15
Lima, Cal.	2 75	@	2 80
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 75
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Astrachan, per bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Md. & Del. green, bu. crate	50	@	75
Strawberries, per qt	6	@	12
Gooseberries, per qt	4	@	9
Huckleberries, per qt	5	@	10
Peaches, Ga., per carrier	75	@	1 50
S. C., per carrier	75	@	1 00
Md. & Del., per crate	75	@	1 25
Cherries, per lb	7	@	10
Blackberries, per qt	6	@	12
Watermelons, per 100	20 00	@	35 00
Muskmelons, per crate	50	@	2 00
Raspberries, per pt	4	@	7
Currants, per qt	6	@	7
Plums, per carrier	1 00	@	2 50
Pears, per bbl	1 00	@	3 50
LIVE POULTRY.			
Spring chickens, per lb	14	@	15
Fowls, per lb	—	@	14
Roosters, per lb	—	@	10
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	11
Ducks, per pair	60	@	80
Geese, per pair	75	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	15	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	8	@	15
Fowls, Western, per lb	10	@	13½
Broilers, Phila., per lb	18	@	25
Spring chickens	14	@	25
Spring ducks, per lb	14½	@	15
Geese, Eastern, per lb	—	@	17
Squabs, per dozen	1 50	@	2 50
HOPS.			
State, 1901, choice, per lb	—	@	25
Prime	23	@	24
1900, choice	17	@	18
Pacific coast, 1901, choice	23½	@	24
1900, choice	17	@	18
1900, lower grades	14	@	16
Old odds	6	@	10
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	95	@	1 00
No. 1, per 100 lb	87½	@	92½
No. 2, per 100 lb	75	@	82½
Clover, per 100 lb	55	@	60
Straw, long rye	70	@	75
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Southern, per bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Long Island, per bbl	1 00	@	1 75
Sweets, N. C., per bbl	3 50	@	5 00
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	2 00	@	3 00
Turnips, per bbl	60	@	75
String beans, per basket	50	@	1 00
Egg plant, per box	1 00	@	1 25
Tomatoes, per box	40	@	1 25
Squash, per box	15	@	30
Peas, per bag	75	@	1 00
Asparagus, per doz. bunches	1 00	@	5 00
Onions, L. I., per bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Jersey, per basket	75	@	1 00
Cucumbers, per box	50	@	1 00
String beans, per basket	25	@	50
Corn, per 100	75	@	1 25
Peppers, per bushel	50	@	75
Celery, per doz. bunches	10	@	40
Lima beans, per basket	50	@	1 00
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, prime, per lb	29	@	30
Maple sugar, per lb	7½	@	8½
Maple syrup, per gal	70	@	80
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Western patents	3 85	@	4 00
Spring patents	4 00	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 1 N. Y.	—	@	83
No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	83
No. 2 red	78	@	80¾
Corn—No. 2 white	—	@	73
Oats—No. 2 white	—	@	64
Track mixed	—	@	63
Rye—Western	66¼	@	66¾
State	63	@	64
Lard, city	10.35c.	@	10.50c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	9	@	12½
Calves, city dressed	8½	@	11
Country dressed	7½	@	10
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 00	@	4 50
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 50	@	6 80
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	4 50	@	8 00
Country dressed, per lb	7	@	10¾

PREPARING FOR BIG FALL TRADE

The Outlook For All Industries Greatly Improved.

New York City.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Settlement of numerous labor controversies, and prospect of early agreements as to other struggles have greatly improved the industrial outlook, while agricultural condition steadily improves. As these have been the only unfavorable influences for some months, the prospects for active trade are decidedly encouraging. Preparations for unusually heavy fall sales are being made and confidences grow stronger."

Bradstreet's says: "Weather, crop and industrial developments have been largely favorable, and coupled with the greater ease of money, make for an optimistic feeling in trade and speculation."

Steel Trade Situation Unchanged.

The iron and steel trade situation shows little change. There is a continued scarcity of pig iron on account of the anthracite strike and short supplies of coke. Structural material is in active demand, and large contracts for railroad bridge work have been booked for delivery during 1903. Prices are firm for most products, although quotations for steel billets have been shaded on account of lower prices named for foreign steel.

Drouth in the South Relieved.

Drouth has been relieved in the Southern States, but extensive areas in that section are still much in need of rain, especially the northern portions, extending from Oklahoma eastward to the Carolinas.

Condition of Spring Wheat.

Spring wheat has advanced favorably in the principal spring wheat States, but has sustained injury in scattered localities from hailstorms.

Apple Crop Prospects.

Apple prospects are somewhat improved in Missouri, and promise well in portions of Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and Michigan. The outlook in New York is less promising, but continues favorable in New England. Generally throughout the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States the indications are for a very poor crop.

Haying Spoiled by Rains.

Haying has been interrupted and much hay spoiled by rains in the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and portions of the lake region.

The Wheat Yield.

Weather conditions have been more favorable for growing grain crops and for the harvesting and thrashing of winter wheat, although on some days and in some localities further rainfall has delayed the latter work. Considerable of the new wheat is too damp to hold, and is likely to be marketed freely in the near future. The yield in many sections is turning out better than had been expected.

Roumania's Wheat Crop.

The wheat crop of Roumania promises to exceed that of 1884, which has held the record up to this time.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Major-General John R. Brooke retired from the Army and Major-General MacArthur succeeded him as commander of the Department of the East.

It is alleged that a complaint had been forwarded to Washington by Russian officials over the refusal of the Quartermaster of the army transport Logan to permit the vessel to be searched at Nagasaki for Russian deserters.

Miss Rebecca J. Taylor, dismissed from the War Department for denouncing the President's Philippine policy, brought suit for reinstatement.

Japan has announced her unwillingness to consent to extradition of persons in Yokohama accused of complicity in the silk customs frauds in this country.

The Government will construct a new highway from Cody, Wyo., to the eastern outlet of the Yellowstone Park.

The army transport Rosecrans, for which the United States paid $140,000, was sold for $50,000.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The cholera was decreasing in Manila and the provinces.

The Sultan of Bacolod, Mindanao, P. I., changed his offensive attitude and wrote a friendly letter to the American commander at Lake Lanao.

General Chaffee ordered a battalion of the Eleventh Infantry to the Island of Mindanao P. I., to strengthen the base of the Lake Lanao operations. The movement was precautionary.

Cholera is reported to be spreading in the Philippine Islands.

DOMESTIC.

From knife wounds inflicted by "Doc" Johnson, Joseph Callaway, a member of the famous Quantrell band of the Civil War, died at Lexington, Mo.

Two men were killed and three injured in a grade crossing accident at Old Orchard, Me.

While intoxicated John Wanamaker killed William Walls at Van Wert, O.

The transport Sheridan reached San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, with nearly 1400 ill or discharged soldiers.

A 160-acre tract, estimated to hold 10,000,000 tons of iron ore, near Marquette, Mich., was purchased by the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company for $500,000.

Four men handling dynamite at The Dalle, Ore., dropped some of it and were blown to pieces.

Responding to the Odd Fellows' distress signal, William Dunlap went into the woods at Lafollette, Tenn., and met three men, who robbed him of his watch and $1100.

Jumping into the Calumet River to escape an explosion on their yacht, Charles and Duffy Kubick were drowned at Chicago.

The street car system of Richmond, Va., was tied up by a strike.

Burglars robbed the French Consul-General, at San Francisco, of diamonds worth $3600.

Bishop Muldoon was named as administrator of the Dioces of Chicago, until a successor is appointed to the late Archbishop Feehan.

Daniel D. Bourne, married, of Providence, R. I., eloped with a young girl. Both drank poison, and Bourne died.

A 700-mile fence is proposed between Montana and Canada because of the cattle troubles in that section.

The British-American Society of Colorado will send a monster petition to King Edward for the pardon of Mrs. Florence Maybrick.

A cloudburst at Whatcher, Iowa, carried away nine buildings, causing $25,000 loss.

Russell Sage purchased 60,000 acres of long leaf yellow pine land in Southern Mississippi.

The Dooley-Harris feud in Missouri claimed another victim, Frank Harris having killed William Dooley at Loughooro, Mo.

In a race riot at Orangeburg, S. C., one colored man was killed and several were wounded.

FOREIGN.

For the murder of Constable William Boyd, Fred Lee Rice was hanged at Toronto, Ont.

The Czar was present at the launching of the battleship Orel at St. Petersburg.

Over fifty deaths resulted from an outbreak of cholera in Upper Egypt.

A naval battle between the Colombian Government and revolutionary gunboats took place in the bay of Panama. One of the insurgent craft was disabled.

The announcement that the late Lord Pauncefote's family was left practically no estate, save a small home seat in Gloucestershire, England, is expected to result in the granting of a larger pension to the wndow than is ordinarily given.

Having been four days adrift at sea with broken shaft and six days in tow of the Scholar, the Belgenland, of the American line, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, arrived in Halifax Harbor.

Governor Taft had a farewell audience with the Pope, who received him most cordially, and promised cooperation in the friars' land negotiations at Manila.

About 300 Americans will receive German decorations on account of courtesies extended in connection with the visit of Prince Henry.

The American battleship Illinois arrived at Sheerness, England, and will go into Chatham dry dock for repairs.

Agents of American cotton growers made offers for the purchase of spinning mills in Lancashire, England.

A ferryboat, while crossing the River Volga at Beresniki, Russia, sank, and fifty-eight harvesters were drowned.

Earl Cadogan resigned the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.

Over $500,000 was subscribed to rebuild the collapsed Campanile of St. Mark's, Venice.

Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Western Australia, accepted the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Transvaal Colony.

The censorship of telegrams at Cape Town, South Africa, was abolished, except as regards press dispatches.

Morgan's shipping combine offered the Austrian Council of Industry to build ships for the Austrian trade and work them when completed.

Financial affairs in Nicaragua were reported to be in bad condition.

In a riot near Belfast, Ireland, it was reported that a score of police were injured.

An imperial decree was issued in China giving authority to an American company to build a railroad from Hankow to Canton.

Sir Lian Chen Tung, the new Chinese Minister, said America will have as good a share as any nation in the development of China.

Mr. Arthur Balfour held his first Cabinet meeting as British Prime Minister.

At a sale at Christie's, London, a miniature portrait of Queen Elizabeth in a gold pendant, fetched $26,250.

Cardinal Rampolla presented a note to Governor Taft, expressing the Vatican's appreciation of Secretary Root's views on the friars' land question, and its hope for a satisfactory conclusion of negotiations at Manila.

CONGRESSMAN ALDRICH ENDORSES THE TONIC, PERUNA

Hon. W. F. Aldrich.

Says: "It Will Build Up a Depleted System Rapidly."

Hon. W. F. Aldrich, Congressman from Alabama, writes from Washington, D. C.: ***"This is to certify that Peruna, manufactured by The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, O., has been used in my family with success. It is a fine tonic and will build up a depleted system rapidly. I can recommend it to those who need a safe vegetable remedy for debility."—W. F. Aldrich.***

H. S. Emory, Vice-Chancellor and Master of Arms, K. P.'s, of Omaha, Neb., writes from 213 North Sixteenth street, the following words of praise for Peruna as a tonic. He says:

Catarrh of Stomach.

"It is with pleasure I recommend Peruna as a tonic of unusual merit. A large number of prominent members of the different Orders with which I have been connected have been cured by the use of Peruna of cases of catarrh of the stomach and head; also in kidney complaint and weakness of the pelvic organs.

"It tones up the system, aids digestion, induces sleep, and is well worthy the confidence of sufferers of the above complaints."—H. S. Emory.

Nervous Debility.

Everyone who is in the least degree subject to nervousness, sleeplessness, prostration, mental fatigue or nervous debility in any form, finds the hot weather of June, July and August very hard to bear, if not dangerous.

The only safe course to take is to keep the blood pure, digestion good, and sleep regular. No remedy equals, in all respects, Peruna for these purposes. If the system is run down and weakened by catarrh, Peruna renovates and rejuvenates the nerves and brain.

A book on the catarrhal diseases of summer will be mailed to any address, upon request, by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

The above testimonials are only two of 50,000 letters received touching the merits of Peruna as a catarrhal tonic. No more useful remedy to tone up the system has ever been devised by the medical profession.

Trying to Tax Fish in the Pond.

Henry Clay Pierce, St. Louis millionaire and President of the Mexican Central Railroad, has refused to pay taxes on $35,000 worth of fish stored in his private hatcheries on the Brule River, near Nebagamon, Wis. and is threatened with a lawsuit by the authorities of that place. Mr. Pierce has expressed a willingness to pay taxes on the real and personal properties belonging to him, but denies absolutely that the fish are taxable. The authorities are anxious to have him pay the taxes, and then bring suit for the recovery of the amount, but this he has refused to do.

Legal opinions obtained by Mr. Pierce unite in the conclusion that there is no precedent for the collection of these taxes. Even in England, where the protection of fish and game against poachers is a well stablished fact in jurisprudence, there is said to be no precedent that fits the present case, while, under the laws of Wisconsin, there is said to be no justification whatever for the levying of taxes on live fish.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Envious Rivals.

"And you," sneered the first automobilist, "claim to be the best chauffeur in town?"

"I do," stoutly answered the second automobilist.

"You do?" was the continuation of the sneer. "You do? And yet you never killed anything except a chicken in all your career!"

Stung to the quick the second automobilist lurked with his machine in the vicinity of a schoolhouse all afternoon, forgetting, in his blind rage, that it was vacation time.—Baltimore American.

Once in a Century.

On Lord Derby's Westmoreland estate the ancient custom—observed only once in a century—of walking the boundary has just been held. Halts were made along the sixteen miles of the route and sports held. At the close the party, numbering several hundreds, adjourned to the hall, where a bullock had been roasted whole, and there were more sports.

A Monarch's Desire.

The late King of Saxony, who had a rooted objection to exchanging his old clothes for new ones, is said to have one day sighed for "the good time the old knights had in their armor. They were troubled with no creases."

One of the important industries of Roumania is salt mining. There being no death penalty in that country convicts under life sentence are numerous, and they work in these mines.